

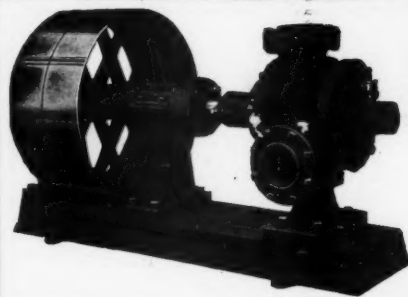
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

June 4, 1921 [Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

JUNE 4, 1921

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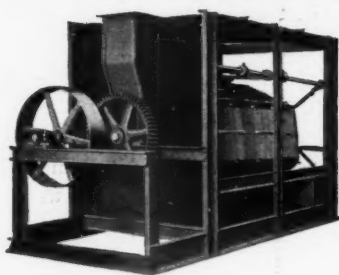
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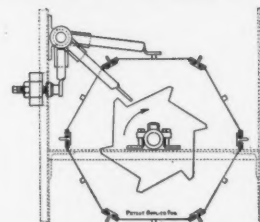
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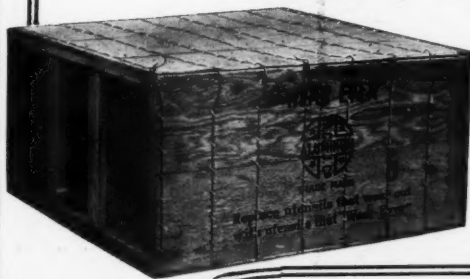
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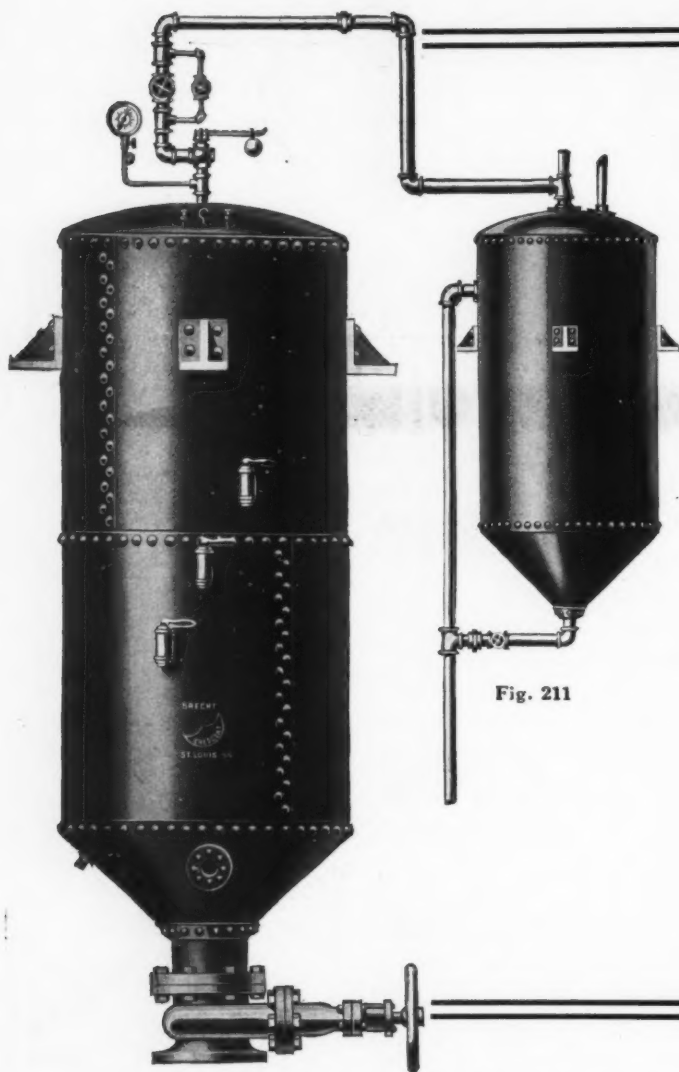


Fig. 211

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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Volume 64.

Chicago and New York, June 4, 1921.

No. 23.

Better Business Feeling in Meat Industry

The past month has seen a noticeable improvement in business in the meat trade. This is indicated not only by character of buying at livestock markets, but also by orders by packers and others from machinery and supply houses. Small packers in many localities are especially active. The sausage business, which a month ago was in the dumps, has taken on a new lease of life.

These indications are not general, by any means. On the other hand, the situation is uneven, improving in some localities and standing still in others, and in some instances in the same localities conditions vary widely. But on the whole the outlook as The National Provisioner finds it is more cheerful.

In a more general and detailed review of the situation during the past month The Armour Magazine says:

Under the surface of things the packing industry made some improvement last month in the condition of its business. A continuation of healthy foreign trade, with further adjustment of international political tangles that gives exports a better chance to breathe, gave an impetus to the encouragement that had been felt in the industry during the previous month.

Demand was generally good in the beef and pork branches of trade, though improved cattle receipts toward the close of the month made the beef trade a little slower. Demand for pork products, especially for cured meats, has increased and prices have been strengthened.

Conditions in Other Industries.

General business conditions continue to have a strong bearing upon the meat industry, and they have made basic improvements. Apparently there are some industries which are still in the deflation era though much progress has been made by many lines of business toward the much talked-of normal.

Price reductions of stable commodities continue to be announced, and the public retains its attitude of waiting for the low-water mark in the ebb of business before it resumes buying on a scale in excess of immediate necessity. That bit of economic psychology is having a retarding effect upon every industry—witness the automobile industry which enjoyed a brief stimulation two months ago, but which now has materially slowed down and which has resorted rather generally to price cutting in an unsuccessful effort to encourage buying.

But after all the phase of industry that is the true gauge of business conditions—banking—is beginning to show real signs of stable improvement. The ratio of net deposits in the federal reserve banks to the loans and discounts has risen to 56, the highest ratio in several years. Money rates eased somewhat not only in the

United States but in England, Switzerland, Sweden, and Denmark. Gold continues to flow into the United States, and federal bank reserves are piling up. Exchange rates are getting more favorable and stable to the encouragement of a resumption of foreign buying in this country.

Financial and Commercial Indications.

On the other hand, bank clearings show a decrease of 22 per cent from those of a year ago, and savings accounts have been dipped into in a large measure. Commercial failures still are running high in numbers; three times the number of the corresponding period last year, and the liabilities reported as involved in those failures are four times as great as they were during that period, but are not so great as they were a month ago.

Trading on the stock exchange has been of a more speculative nature this month than had been expected, in view of the call money rate. The passing of dividends by several large corporations has led to bearishness on industrials by professional traders which has had the result of depressing the lists more than business conditions actually might seem to merit.

Labor's deflation in regard to wages has not been carried on so energetically as was expected a month ago, and, as a result, the labor situation practically is at a standstill. Unemployment figures remain almost stationary. The coming months of summer should see some change in the labor market which may increase the wholesomeness of business. The readjustment in railway wages is scheduled for consummation in the fore part of the summer, and reports of further prospective efforts to reduce wages more generally are gaining circulation.

With everything considered, it seems that after the purging which industry will receive during the forthcoming summer months, it will be on a far healthier basis to enter the period of renewed activities this fall.

MEAT QUALITY IMPROVES.

Consumptive demand for meats should improve with price readjustments and better meat quality due to more generous feeding by livestock producers. On the

latter subject the following statement was issued by the Bureau of Public Relations of the Institute of American Meat Packers:

The general quality of meat now on sale is better than usual because the cattle, sheep, and lambs which have been coming to the markets during the last month or two have been unusually well finished. This is attributed to the abundance of low-priced grain which is available for feeding purposes.

The corn crop and its price seem to be having a greater effect upon the weight and finish of cattle than is the case with respect to swine. Hogs marketed during April were lighter than might have been expected, many farmers apparently being forced to dispose of their hogs at once in order to realize cash. But, since the consumptive demand is largely for lighter and leaner bacon, chops, and other pork cuts, meat from these animals is more in demand than meat from fatter, "better finished" stock.

There still is a considerable price difference, in favor of the heavier cuts, between light and heavy cuts of the same kind. Forequarter and other inexpensive cuts, with whose value the consuming public is not so well acquainted and which, although nutritious and appetizing, require a little more trouble for cooking, likewise sell at a considerable discount as compared with the so-called "choice cuts." Nearly all cuts of meat, however, now show heavy declines as compared with the wholesale prices prevailing this time last year.

WHOLESALE MEAT PRICE DROP.

The decrease in wholesale meat prices here and abroad is shown in graphic fashion by the official export figures for April, according to an analysis of these statistics issued by the Bureau of Public Relations of the Institute of American Meat Packers. The Institute's statement says:

"Although total exports of meat and meat products for April, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were about 12 per cent larger than for the month of April last year, the value was 30 per cent less.

"Exports of lard during April, as compared with April last year, increased from 40,758,401 to 53,275,457 pounds, but decreased more than 33 per cent in value. Exports of bacon likewise increased from 24,356,170 to 32,051,837 pounds, but the value, despite the increase in quantity, remained stationary. The quality of hams and shoulders exported increased from 15,640,236 to 24,925,807 pounds, or approximately 60 per cent, but the total value increased only about 25 per cent.

"The following table shows the quantity and value of meat and meat products exported during the month of April for the last three years:

	Quantity.	Value.
April, 1919....	403,450,454 lbs.	\$120,652,947
April, 1920....	117,937,560 lbs.	28,510,486
April, 1921....	131,686,740 lbs.	20,100,142

Full Yield of Meat Product

The next article in the series by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice is entitled "The Full Production of Meat Product such as Hearts, Livers, Cheek Meat, Brains, Tails, etc." It will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

MEAT PACKING INFORMATION CONDENSED

Much About Industry Told in 70 Answers to Questions

Seventy questions and answers concerning meat packing and livestock, formulated by Thomas E. Wilson, head of Wilson & Company and president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, and published in a recent issue of the Chicago Daily News, afford a mine of information concerning the meat industry and its relations both to producer and consumer.

Following the fashion set by Thomas A. Edison, the Chicago newspaper has been publishing a series of questionnaires on various topics. Mr. Wilson was asked to put the data of the meat packing industry in tabloid form, and he did so in a set of 70 questions and answers which are here reproduced. They may well be preserved by anyone who desires to have at hand the means of answering many questions which are put to meat men from time to time, and which very few can answer offhand.

Mr. Wilson's questions and answers are as follows:

Facts About Chicago's Packingtown.

1. Where are the Union stockyards? The territory lying between South Halsted street and South Ashland avenue, and West 39th and West 47th streets.
2. How large is this territory? One square mile.
3. How does the slaughtering and meat packing industry rank when American industries are listed in the order of their size? First.
4. Who owns the Union stockyards? F. H. Prince & Co., bankers, of Boston, and others who are not packers.
5. Where were the stockyards first located? Southeast of the heart of the city at about 16th street.
6. How many acres of ground does the stockyards company own? Close to 600, although there are 320 acres in the yard proper.
7. When was the present stockyards opened? Christmas day, 1865.
8. Who was the first meat packer in Chicago? Archibald Clybourn.
9. When did he begin business? In 1827.
10. Where was his slaughter house? On the north side of the river at what is now North Clark and West Kinzie streets.

Handling and Sale of Livestock.

11. Who ships the livestock killed at the Chicago stockyards plants? The owners or growers of the stock.
12. To whom are the animals shipped? To commission men, who act as agents of the shippers.
13. Does the stockyards company sell any livestock? It does not.
14. Do livestock owners bring in their animals and sell them personally? No.
15. What is the livestock exchange? An organization of livestock commission men who make rules and enforce regulations for the carrying on of their business as agents of livestock producers.
16. Wherein does the livestock exchange differ from the grain exchanges. The livestock commission men are really the livestock owners' agents, and do not own the animals which they offer to sell for the best returns.
17. Do the meat packers buy their cattle in the country? Only to a very limited degree. The greatest part of livestock is shipped direct to commission firms by producers. Commission men receive the animals from the stockyards company, and their agents match their shrewdness and business ability against buyers for the packing companies. When an agreed price is arrived at the cattle are driven across scales owned and controlled by the stockyards company, and for the first time pass into possession of the packer.

18. When does the shipper receive his money for his livestock? The same day that they are sold.

Abattoir and Refrigerator Cars.

19. What is an abattoir? A place where meat animals are slaughtered.
20. What is a refrigerator car? A freight car artificially cooled either by ice or by an automatic brine system. It is constructed so that all external temperatures are shut out.
21. How many animals were received at the Chicago stockyards last year? About 15,433,872.
22. What was their value? It was \$665,421,232.
23. When did Chicago take the lead as a pork packing center over Cincinnati? In 1850.
24. When was the first shipment of beef made from Chicago to Europe? In 1844 Wadsworth, Chapin & Dyer shipped a tierce of beef to England. The experiment surprised and interested the entire civilized world.
25. What is anhydrous ammonia? It is a dry ammonia.
26. What is it used for? As a cooling medium in refrigerating machinery.
27. Which is worth more, forequarter or hindquarter of a dressed steer? The hindquarter, whence come all the popular cuts, with the exception of the rib.

28. What rate of profit on sales did the United States Food Administration report packers to have made during the year of 1918 on that part of their business subject to federal control? It was 1.6 per cent.

29. What was the rate on invested capital? It was 5.6 per cent.

Various Meat Cuts Defined.

30. What is a flank steak? A boneless piece of beef taken from directly under the loin.
31. What is a chuck roast? A roast of beef taken from the first five ribs of the steer, about 50 per cent of the forequarter made by cutting off the plate and shank.
32. What is a rib roast? A part of the ribs in the forequarter of a steer; a portion of the back between the loin and the chuck.
33. What is a picnic ham? A forequarter ham of hog; a small ham.
34. Does the packer receive more or less for the dressed beef than he pays for the live animal? Less. Profit is represented in byproducts.
35. What is the per cent of the whole of each cut of meat to the carcass of beef? Loin, 16; rib, 9; rounds, 23; chucks, 23; plates, 13; flanks, 4; shanks, 4; suet, 4; shrinkage accounts for 1 per cent.
36. What does that legend, "U. S. inspected and passed," that you see on meat or meat containers, mean? That the meat or meat product is clean, sweet and wholesome; prepared from animals free of disease and meeting all the requirements (Continued on page 37.)

Packer Control Bill Passes House

The amended Haugen bill for regulation of the meat packing and livestock marketing industries passed the House on third reading on June 2, and will go to the Senate at once. There was a week of the usual debate in the House, in which familiar charges were repeated and facts in refutation of them given by other speakers better informed.

The bill as passed by the House places packer regulation in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture, giving him authority to make regulations and hold hearings on any packer alleged to have violated the law or regulations, and to render decisions appealable only to the federal circuit court of appeals. The court is given power to enjoin a packer from actions or performances complained of pending decision on the appeal. Stockyards and market agencies and dealers are placed under similar regulation, and must have a license from the secretary to do business.

The powers of the Federal Trade Commission as they apply to these industries are transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture under this bill, and the Trade Commission is divested of any authority to interfere, though the secretary may cooperate with any government agency he sees fit.

This is one of the points which will be fought bitterly by Senate radicals when the bill comes up in that body. An effort will be made there to transfer the regulatory power back to the Federal Trade Commission or to a livestock commission, and every attempt will be made to substitute the radical Senate measure for the House bill.

How the Bill is Framed.

The bill as it passed the House makes it unlawful for any packer to engage in any unfair practices in commerce, to give any preference to any person or locality, to trade with other packers for the purpose

of controlling supply or prices, to apportion territory.

The Secretary of Commerce is given authority to hold hearings on charges of violation of any section of the law, under regulations which he may prescribe, and at which any person may intervene in person or by counsel. If found guilty the secretary may issue an order to such packer to desist from such practices, and such order shall be final unless appeal within thirty days is taken to the federal circuit court of appeals.

The court may issue an injunction against the packer pending decision on the appeal, and may also order a rehearing. Exclusive jurisdiction is given to this court to review and affirm or set aside such findings by the secretary. Failure to comply with decisions subjects the offending packer to a fine of \$500 to \$10,000, or imprisonment from six months to five years, or both.

The regulation of stockyards and market agencies is also placed under the Secretary of Agriculture, who may determine yards which come under his jurisdiction, and all of which must apply to him for license to do business, subject to a fine of \$500 and \$25 per day for failure to comply.

The secretary can compel yards owners to furnish reasonable services at reasonable charges, and approved schedules of such charges must be posted. No changes can be made without notice and approval, and the secretary can fix rates and regulations after due hearings, if he chooses to do so. Arrangements are also made for hearings, decisions and appeals, and the usual penalties provided.

The law makes general provisions for the keeping of accounts, records and memoranda by packers, stockyards owners, market agencies, dealers, etc., which shall be open to the secretary's inspection. If their form does not meet with his approval, he may prescribe such changes as he deems necessary.

It is provided that the powers given the Federal Trade Commission in the act creating that commission shall apply to the Secretary of Agriculture under the terms of this act. The secretary may cooperate with any government agency in the enforcement of this act.

REFRIGERATION PREVENTS ICE SHORTAGE

Meat Trade Saved from Results of Mild Winter

Due to the extremely mild winter which prevailed in practically all sections of the United States this year, packers are confronted with the problem of a possible ice shortage during the hot season now close at hand.

In many sections of the country where a large crop of natural ice is usually harvested, the mild weather during the winter made it impossible to cut any ice whatsoever. In localities where there was an ice crop it was as a rule small, and the ice of inferior quality.

The general opinion seems to be that in the face of present conditions the price of ice is destined to be considerably higher than last year, and the only hope of making up the deficiency lies in increased facilities for manufacturing ice and making refrigeration.

There has been a decided increase in the number of artificial ice plants during the past few months, as well as an increase in the capacity of many plants now existing. Therefore the shortage over the country as a whole may not be as serious as many believe. The enormous reduction in the amount of ice harvested during the winter months was responsible in most cases for this increase, and with prospects for a high price, the amount of ice manufactured may be sufficient to relieve the situation, provided it can be properly distributed.

In the vicinity of Chicago there was practically no natural ice harvested during the past winter and the supply on hand this spring was small—probably not more than 40 or 50 per cent of the usual quantity. Neither was the increase in manufacturing facilities large. It has been estimated that the total capacity of ice plants in this locality is about 2,500 tons per day greater than last year. Considering that Chicago uses over two million tons of ice in a year, and that the large amount of this which is usually harvested locally has been practically eliminated, this 2,500 tons seems almost inconsequential. A large amount of ice will have to be shipped to Chicago from northern points, if a shortage is to be prevented.

Depend On Supply From North.

Reports from various points in Ohio indicate that there was no natural ice, or practically none, harvested in that state and that there is no great increase in manufacturing facilities. The same condition maintains in Pennsylvania according to the few reports obtainable. In Iowa and Nebraska there was very little ice harvested the past season and artificial ice plants are few. Moreover, as far as can be learned, very few ice plants are being built. Packers in these sections are depending on the supply shipped in from the North.

In the South the shortage will probably not be serious, as practically all of the ice used in this section heretofore has been the manufactured product, and the present manufacturing facilities, together with the regular increase in facilities, which is unusually large this spring, will

be able to meet the demands of normal consumption.

The Eastern states will be dependent almost entirely on manufactured ice. The report of ice put up in the Hudson river territory this season shows a total of less than 200,000 tons. With the exception of 1919, this is the lowest total for the past twenty years.

Normal Crop In Northern States.

Reports from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other Northern states show in most cases a production of natural ice about equal to that of last year. In many places the manufacturing facilities have

increased as well, and there is little apprehension among packers and meat dealers in that section of a serious ice shortage.

As an index to the ice requirements of packinghouses the following example is quoted from statistics compiled during the past year at four large packing plants located in different cities: These four plants used for all purposes a total of 215,000 tons in the course of the year. To this amount 25 per cent should be added for shrinkage, making a total of nearly 270,000 tons put in storage every year by four packing plants.

The notable increase in the use of mechanical refrigeration in the meat industry during the past few years has assisted

(Continued on page 36.)

DOES IT PAY TO TAN HIDES AND SKINS?

Small Packers Advised to Tan on Custom or Cooperative Basis

By J. F. Nicolas, H. Hunton & Co., Chicago, Ill.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The question of disposing of accumulated hide and skin stocks is one that has bothered packers and dealers for many months past. THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has received dozens of inquiries on this subject, not only from packers, but even from retailers in parts of the country where they do their own killing, or have accumulated hide and skin stocks.]

The situation has improved recently, but is by no means normal as yet; therefore the question of disposing of surplus stock is still an interesting one.

The following discussion of the subject, written at the request of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, is by a recognized authority, who gives prices and other data in an analysis of the situation and its possibilities.]

Does it pay to tan hides and skins?

A great many dealers and small packers are asking the foregoing question now, and I will do my best to answer it.

If you can sell your hides near the top prices from time to time, it would not pay you to have them tanned.

Per contra, if you cannot sell them in line with the market, and you can afford to pay for having them tanned and finished on a custom basis, or if you can make arrangements to have them tanned on a co-operative basis, it would pay you to do so.

The dealers and packers who made arrangements to have hides and skins tanned for their accounts six months to a year ago lost money on the venture, but they did not lose as much as they would if they had held the raw hides and skins until recently, because old hides and skins are being penalized severely, and they would have to be sacrificed now to move them. However, the leather they produced is all right, and it is selling relatively better than the old hides could be sold for now.

We did not recommend having hides and skins tanned when they were bringing extravagant prices and declining, and we do not recommend converting hides into all kinds of leather now.

We do recommend the tanning of hides and skins suitable for full grain and elk upper leathers, fancy, case, bag and strap leathers, and sole leathers, in preference to sacrificing them, if you can afford to pay for the tanning, or get funds to pay for the work and wait until the leather is finished and sold. This is because the corner has been turned and you may rea-

sonably expect better results in the near future.

Prices and Yields of Hides and Skins.

Calf skins, especially fresh skins suitable for colored, suede and white leathers, are showing the best profits today. Green salted calf skins yield 100 to 110 square feet of leather per 100 lbs., depending upon the condition of the skins. It costs 13 to 15 cents per square foot of finished leather, according to the kind of leather produced, to have them tanned.

Calf leathers are selling: Top grades, 50 to 55 cents per square foot; second grades, 40 to 45 cents per square foot; third grades, 30 to 35 cents per square foot, down to 20 cents per square foot for job lots of inferior leather.

Hides can be tanned for 12 to 16 cents per square foot or pound, the outside price per pound being for high grade, bark and extract tanned sole leather.

Hides yield 75 to 90 per cent of upper leather and 70 to 85 per cent of sole leather, according to condition, hair, take-off, cure and origin.

Standard tannages of full grain, colored, chrome side upper leather are quoted 24 to 35 cents per square foot, according to quality and selection; black leather, 3 to 5 cents per square foot lower per grade; and snuffed grains about 5 cents per foot lower per grade than full grain leather.

Elk side leather is offered at 26 to 30 cents per square foot; other grades at 20 to 25 cents per square foot, and combination tanned leather is selling from 15 to 25 cents per foot.

Side sole leather, good tannages, is selling from 32 to 42 cents per pound. High grade scoured oak, packer hides, bends and backs are bringing more, but the offer sells cheaper, and you should not consider the extreme prices a small percentage of fancy leather brings when considering a tanning proposition, and I omit them because they really have no bearing on the subject.

There is some difference in the work and treatment offered by the tanners seeking custom work, and the packers should consult someone conversant with this business before deciding to have any work in this line done.

The shoe manufacturers are showing more interest in staple leathers than they have for some time, which is a good sign, and the tanners are all optimists again and many would buy hides at current prices, tan them and forget them for a while if they had the money to spare or could borrow it on favorable terms.

We think it would pay many small packers to do the same.

TRADE GLEANINGS

A. C. Kugelman will erect a packing plant at Palmetto, Fla.

The Sierra Packing Company will build a plant at Quincy, Calif.

Henry Diffenbacher has erected a new slaughterhouse at Calipatria, Calif.

The Welsch Packing Company will build a 3-story plant at Springfield, Mo.

R. Guma & Company are building an addition to their packing plant at Milwaukee, Wis.

The Home Guano Company, Dothan, Ala., will rebuild their plant which was burned recently.

The Eastern Cotton Oil Company, Hertford, N. C., has increased its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$750,000.

The Virden Packing Company has taken over the Western Cannery Company, at Emeryville, Calif.

The Empire Cotton Oil Company will rebuild their plant at Valdosta, Ga., which was destroyed by fire recently.

The offices of the Western Meat Company are being moved from San Francisco to South San Francisco, Calif.

The United Fertilizer and Lime Company has been incorporated at Wilmington, Del., with a capital of \$6,100,000.

The plant of the Italian-American Sausage Manufacturing Company, at Hazelton, Pa., has been destroyed by fire. The loss totals \$17,500.

H. M. Barngrover, manager of Rosenberg Brothers & Company's packinghouse at Santa Clara, Calif., has severed his connection with that firm.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Robert Alexander, wholesale butcher at 313 Washington street and 511-513 East 152nd street, New York, N. Y.

DEATH OF EVERETT WILSON.

Everett Wilson, director and vice-president of Armour & Company and head of the branch house department, died Monday morning, May 30, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Mr. Wilson had been connected with Armour & Company since 1878—he had never worked for anybody else—and was one of the best-known and best-liked men in the trade.

Mr. Wilson was the founder of Armour & Company's branch house system. It was he who first inaugurated this system of distribution and who developed it to its present size. Through his untiring efforts the branch house department has become one of the company's largest departments, but at the same time its operations have been simplified so that it functions with highest efficiency.

The following tribute has been paid to Mr. Wilson by J. Ogden Armour: "Everett Wilson's death marks a distinct loss. He came to Armour & Company as a boy and had been with us ever since. Armour & Company was the only employer he ever had, and no company ever had a more faithful or loyal employee. He was known to every man in the branch house organization and will be greatly missed by all."

Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Martha Hyde Lord of Springfield, Ill., February 23, 1886. Mrs. Wilson died the following July. Since that time Mr. Wilson had made his home with his sister, Miss Eva Wilson. They moved to Winnetka in 1898. Surviving are two sisters, Miss Eva and Mrs. Mary Hand, the latter of Adrian, Michigan, and two brothers, Harry and Frank.

The funeral services were held in Winnetka, Wednesday afternoon, June 1, at the home, 1089 Spruce street, and at 3 p.

m. at Christ Church. Burial took place at Rosehill Cemetery. The pallbearers were J. W. Casey, A. W. Armour, F. Edson White, C. A. Neyer, W. W. Shoemaker, R. W. Shauman, W. H. Raymond and H. R. Chapman.

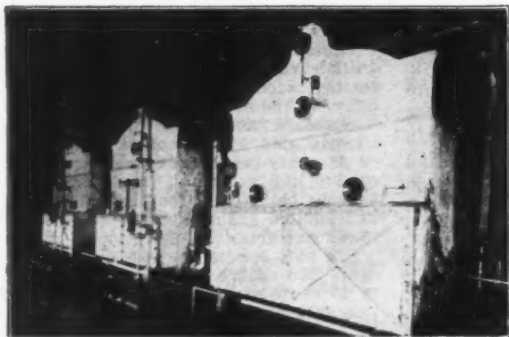
BRITISH PREFER SMALL PIGS.

The interesting statement was made in the London Times of April 18 by Dr. M. J. Rowlands, a pork grower in that country, that large animals are not wanted in the English market. "The producer may look with pride on his prime animals," he says, "and so may the traders, but the consumers are the final adjudicators, and their choice is for animals of smaller proportions and more tender age." Dr. Rowlands continues, as follows:

"The butcher of today requires a pig weighing at the most 80 pounds, and for preference one of 64 pounds. For pigs of this size he will pay top price, and if farmers expect to obtain the highest rates they must produce the type and class of animal that will realize it. The Dutch, Danes, and other competitors have studied this matter closely and supply what is required. The home producer, on the other hand, insists on growing his pigs to 12 or 14 stone weight, and it is his own fault if he loses money by doing so."

The foregoing on being submitted to an American firm of outstanding importance in the importing trade for comment elicited the following additional information:

"The best weights for pork butchers are from 60 to 100 pounds. This is sold as fresh pork. Now that the Food Ministry is practically disbanded, English and Scotch bacon curers are buying imported frozen hogs for curing on this side into bacon, and for this purpose hogs weighing between 120 and 220 pounds are preferred. The heavier weights (up to any weight) are used principally by sausage makers."



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interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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tances for subscriptions must take account of the
difference in exchange, and must in every case rep-
resent \$5.00 in United States money. Compliance with
this requirement will save unnecessary correspond-
ence.

MEAT MATHEMATICS

In a speech in the House at Washington
on May 27 Representative McLaughlin of
Nebraska undertook to show his col-
leagues that the decline in wholesale meat
prices has not been commensurate with
the decline in livestock prices.

So far as The National Provisioner
knows, Mr. McLaughlin sets up no claim
to statistical expertness. It is well that
he does not.

To find the average wholesale price of
beef at a given date, Mr. McLaughlin aver-
aged the prices quoted by The National
Provisioner for the different grades of beef
carcasses and for the different wholesale
cuts. The result of his operation yielded
him a figure which was "neither fish, flesh
nor fowl," since he gave the same weight
to every quotation listed, no matter
whether the item to which it applied rep-
resented 100 per cent or one-tenth of one
per cent of the meat animal.

For example, Mr. McLaughlin gave the
same weight to beef brains, which ad-
vanced 90.5 per cent from February, 1916,
to April, 1921, as he did to prime native

steer carcasses, which advanced only
24.2 per cent during the same period.

Mr. McLaughlin dismissed the whole
subject of by-products with an assertion
that the decline in hides from February,
1916, to April, 1921, would justify an in-
crease of only 1½ cents a pound on beef.

But the crowning touch of all occurred
when Mr. McLaughlin undertook to com-
pare his unweighted averages represent-
ing meat declines with the declines on
livestock. The gentleman from Nebraska
stated that while in 1919 the packers paid
on foot (cattle) 92 per cent more than
they did in 1921, yet their wholesale prices
(beef) in 1921 have only dropped 33.6 per
cent as compared with the same week of
1919.

It will be noted that Mr. McLaughlin
expressed the 1919 cattle price as a per-
centage of the 1921 price, the latter being
lower, but that he expressed the decrease
in wholesale beef prices between those
two dates as a percentage of the 1919
price. Had he used the same base year
he could have shown, by means of his
meaningless averages, a decrease of 48
per cent on cattle prices, while beef prices
were decreasing, as he said, 33.6 per cent.

Of course proper weighing of the dif-
ferent cuts and due allowance for the de-
cline in by-product values would show that
there has been no real lack of correspond-
ence between meat and livestock prices.
But The National Provisioner's foremost
interest in the matter concerns Mr. Mc-
Laughlin's unique method of figuring com-
parative percentages. We are sure his
mistake was one of innocence, rather than
one of intention, and that his attention
now having been called to it, he will take
steps to correct the impression received
by any of his auditors who may have been
misled by his error.

It might be added, also, in the interest
of accuracy, that Mr. McLaughlin referred
to The National Provisioner as "published
by the Institute of American Meat Pack-
ers." This, of course, is not the case. The
National Provisioner is an independent
trade publication, owned by individuals
who have no connection with any packing
concern. The only connection between
the Institute and The National Provisioner
is the fact that the Institute, as other or-
ganizations also have done, made this
publication its official organ.

EXPORT TRADE ESSENTIAL

The marked recession in the export
trade of the United States has a direct
effect on American farms, ranches and
factories of all kinds. In an address before
the Chamber of Commerce of the United
States recently John McHugh, vice-presi-
dent of the Mechanics and Metals Bank of

New York, and chairman of the organiza-
tion committee of the Foreign Trade
Financing Corporation, made the state-
ment that in five months the export trade
of the United States had been cut nearly
in half. "To my mind," said Mr. McHugh,
"this signifies a very close relationship be-
tween the paralysis that has overtaken our
foreign trade and the unemployment of
labor in the United States—variously es-
timated to involve from 3,000,000 to 5,000,-
000 able-bodied men."

The output of American farms and fac-
tories is 20 per cent above domestic con-
sumptive demands; therefore a large part
of our products must be sold abroad if the
proper development of our resources is to
continue and if American labor is to be
fully and profitably occupied. The de-
velopment of foreign markets for Ameri-
can goods is necessary to the welfare of
American industry, agriculture and labor.

Not only does the United States need
foreign markets, but the foreign countries
need American goods. Foreign markets
are today seeking to buy products of this
country and are looking to the United
States to supply them with food, clothing
and building materials which they are un-
able to produce at home. Meanwhile the
storehouses in this country are full and
production in a great many lines has been
seriously curtailed.

One of the chief reasons for the enor-
mous reduction in our export trade is the
greatly depreciated value of foreign
money, which reduces the buying power of
these nations to a small fraction of what
it was before the war. At the present rate
of exchange, European firms in particular
find it impossible to conduct a profitable
import business from the United States.
As a result of this trade is being built up
between the various European and Asiatic
countries, whose exchange rates are more
nearly equal, and a large amount of busi-
ness is being lost to the United States.

Another reason for the stagnation of
American export trade is the inability of
would-be exporters to secure credit in or-
der to properly finance their operations in
the export field. It was with the idea
of remedying this situation that the pro-
posal was made to organize the Foreign
Trade Financing Corporation, through the
co-operation of the business men and
bankers of the United States. This cor-
poration purposes to establish a credit
organization which will support and fur-
ther American foreign trade by furnishing
credit to American exporters.

Credit and exchange are important fac-
tors in trade revival, but there are other
points to remember. One of these, The
National Provisioner will take up in its
next issue.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc.; Geo. M. Foster, general superintendent John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., and J. J. Cuff, general manager Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

REFRIGERATION COST FOR BEEF.

A member wrote to the Institute as follows:

The writer was wondering if there is any way for us to find out what our fellow packers figure per head on cattle for refrigeration. By this we mean cattle that are sold to the meat markets; and what we have in mind is what other packers figure their refrigeration expense from the time they enter the refrigerator until they leave to be loaded on the truck for delivery to the customer, and being in storage four or five days on the average; no freezing. Any information that you can give us on this will be appreciated.

The method used in figuring refrigeration per head of cattle is explained as follows by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice:

Assuming a plant handles a kill of 100 cattle a day, it requires approximately 250 cubic feet of refrigerated space per head, or for the above kill 25,000 cubic feet.

Following is a table, which we use to determine the approximate tons of refrigeration required per week to hold 1,000 cubic feet at 34° F., during the various months of the year:

January .....	.50	July	1.08
February .....	.54	August	1.07
March56	September	1.00
April60	October92
May72	November80
June96	December66

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To assume that the period of refrigeration was the month of August, on the above table it will be seen that it requires 1.07 tons of refrigeration to hold 1,000 cubic feet at 34° temperature during the week. Therefore—

$$\frac{25,000}{1,000} \times 1.07 \times \frac{5}{7} \text{ days} = 19.1 \text{ tons of refrigeration, for holding the above space for five days.}$$

As we assumed 100 head, and if we should figure the dressed weight to be 500 lbs. each, this would amount to 25 tons of product, at one-half ton refrigeration each, or 125 tons of refrigeration to chill the product. The total tonnage then would be 31.6 tons at \$1.00 per ton, or \$31.60, which would amount to a total charge of 31.6 cents per head of cattle killed.

YIELDS IN TANNING HIDES.

The following comment by a hide and leather expert refers to an answer to a question in a recent issue of The National Provisioner on the subject of yields in tanning hides:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Referring to your article on "Yields in Tanning Hides" in the issue of May 28. The average yields named for sole leather are all right, but the light native cows and ex-light native steers are seldom used for sole leather, but are tanned for case, bag, strap, lace, welting and side upper leathers. Good light native cows and ex-light native steers out of first salt should yield 85 to 95% surface leather, according to take-off, trim, cure and season.

Your subscribers should not have any ex-light native steers or light native cows tanned for sole leather, because they are too thin for such leather.

In this connection we wish to state that heavy iron sole leather is in better demand than light and medium sole leather, and we do not recommend having any hides under 45 lbs., tanned for sole leather at present.

EMULSION IN SAUSAGE MAKING.

The following inquiry is from a Colorado packer:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We shall appreciate the following information: The best method of handling hot bull meat in manufacturing sausage. Some sausage makers use a preparation called emulsion. If you understand what we mean we would like to know how it is prepared.

What is known in the sausage industry as emulsion is nothing more than beef ground up in advance, mixed with curing matter and water, and then held in pans in a cooler until needed.

The usual method is to bone out and grind up the meat while it is hot; or in other words, as soon as possible after the time of slaughter. Then put it in a silent cutter machine, adding water of temperature around 60° to 65°, until the bull meat is pretty well chopped. Then add the usual amount of salt and curing material that is ordinarily added by each sausage maker, according to his own ideas.

If the meat is of good quality it usually takes from ten to fifteen minutes to chop it, adding the water gradually. It should absorb from 100% to 125% water. After the emulsion has absorbed all of the water it should be spread in pans about four inches deep and the pans should then be placed in a cooler, with a temperature around 36°. The meat should not be used until the following day, and can be held seventy-two hours without any poor results.

HOG CENSUS OF 1920.

The number of swine on farms in the United States on January 1, 1920, according to the Fourteenth Census, was 59,368,167. This number included 26,237,924 pigs under 6 months old on that date, 11,445,239 sows and gilts 6 months old and over kept for breeding purposes, 934,553 boars kept for breeding purposes, and 20,750,451 other hogs 6 months old and over.

The number of swine reported at the 1910 census was 58,185,676, but the change in the date of enumeration, from April 15 in 1910 to January 1, in 1920, must be taken into consideration in making any comparisons between the two years. The 1920 census, taken in January, was too early to include any spring pigs, while the 1910 census, taken in April (beginning April 15), probably included more than half of the "crop" of spring pigs. On the other hand, a farm census taken in January would include large numbers of hogs destined for sale or slaughter before April 15.

Kansas had 3,000,157 swine in 1910, but only 1,733,202 in 1920. This was accompanied by a marked decrease in the acreage and production of corn and a corresponding increase in wheat and oats, and doubtless indicates a change in type of farming. A similar situation prevails in Oklahoma, which also shows a considerable decrease in the number of swine reported for 1920 (1,305,108) as compared with 1910 (1,839,030). Most of the mountain states, on the other hand, show a decided increase in the number of hogs on farms.

The number of swine on farms on January 1, 1920, as reported by the Bureau of the Census—59,368,167—differs greatly from the revised estimates of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture, which gave the number of swine on farms on January 1, 1920, as 71,727,000. Apparently the Bureau of Crop Estimates over-estimated the swine population of the United States on January 1, 1920, by more than 12,000,000.

The Bureau estimated that the swine population on January 1, 1921, was 66,649,000. From January 1 to April 1 this year the Department of Agriculture estimates that the number of hogs on farms increased 1.6 per cent. Although the births during the first quarter of this year were 1.9 per cent less than in the like period last year and 12.6 per cent less than two years ago, the net movement from farms was 3.2 per cent less than last year and 23.8 per cent less than two years ago.

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MEAT PACKERS
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Market Quiet—Trade Slow—Live Stock Movement Fair—Exports Limited—Lard Stocks Heavy.

The developments during the week have shown continued pressure on the product market and prices for lard have been at new low levels although the market for pork and meat has been fluctuating above the low level of the season. The general conditions seems to be essentially unchanged, there is a fair movement of live stock and the demand is not particularly active. There has been recent evidence of some demand for cattle for export but the volume has not been heavy. A factor which has helped the live stock market has been the improvement in hides and there has been a very fair business reported in hides for some time which has helped the general position.

In hogs there has been a limited trade but not a very active demand. The movement has been quite steady. Top prices have shown some reflection of the position and the movement. The slaughter is running fairly steady at all points. During the last week there has been some improvement over the preceding week in the slaughter of hogs. The inspected slaughter for the month of April showed an increase in the slaughter in hogs but a decrease in cattle and calves and a further decrease in sheep. The comparative figures of the slaughter for April and the ten months ended April 21 follow:

	1921.	1920.
Cattle, April slaughter.....	590,943	637,575
Calves, April slaughter.....	385,541	382,429
Sheep, April slaughter.....	1,040,628	713,796
Hogs, April slaughter.....	3,003,290	2,590,208
Cattle, 10 months' slaughter.....	6,969,407	8,426,813
Calves, 10 months' slaughter.....	3,159,713	3,427,865
Sheep, 10 months' slaughter.....	10,351,463	10,846,601
Hogs, 10 months' slaughter.....	30,810,600	31,851,002

The comparative figures for the ten months reflect the important decrease in the slaughter of all live stock compared with last year. The principal decrease is in cattle where the reduction amounts to 1,457,404. In hogs the decrease is 1,020,462 while there has been a decrease in the slaughter of both sheep and calves. The figures for the movement of sheep are rather surprising owing to the fact that previous reports of the movement from the country was heavy.

Export trade in provisions of all kinds has been seriously handicapped the past week by the action of the exchange market. The decline in the prices of Sterling exchange as well as the Continental exchange was sufficient to make a very serious handicap on the business operations. Losses compared with a short time ago of 3 to 6% in exchange were enough to practically preclude any volume of fresh trade.

The action of the cottonseed oil market and the relative prices of compound lard and hog lard have attracted a good deal of attention in the trade. With compound lard quoted above the price of hog lard there has been quite a little disposition to believe that the distribution of hog lard would be increased considerable by the comparative prices.

Shipments of products from interior packing centers have reflected the condition of general business very strongly the past few weeks. Last week the shipments of fresh meats from Chicago were only 29,000,000 lbs., against 73,000,000 lbs. last year. This is thought to have been in part due also to the weather conditions which tended to decrease the demand for fresh meats throughout the country. On the other hand there was some increase in the shipment of fresh meats and the shipments of lard. In this connection the movement at Chicago since November 1st

offers food for material reflection. The receipts of cut meats for the period were 29,000,000 lbs., against 52,000,000 lbs. last year, while the shipments amounted to 557,000,000 lbs., against 617,000,000 lbs., the decrease in the shipments amounting to much more than the decrease in the receipts.

On the other hand the decrease in the receipts of lard were only 4,000,000 lbs., while there was an increase in shipments of 47,000,000 lbs. This decrease in the receipts was not a material factor but added to the increase in the shipments indicated a net gain in the movement out of Chicago of 51,000,000 lbs. over last year, yet the Chicago stocks are heavy and have continued to show an increase.

With the May delivery of grains and provisions out of the way there is now quite a little disposition to believe that normal conditions will influence the price movement, particularly in provisions. Any improvement in business it is believed will materially increase the volume of demand for product of all kinds. The movement now is restricted but with the natural decrease in live stock movement during the summer there is not a great deal of apprehension felt regarding the influence of the large stocks on the market.

The monthly stocks of product at Chicago showed a heavy increase in lard, the supply getting close to the largest on record. The report in full follows:

	June 1, '21.	Mar. 1, '21.	June 1, '20.
Pork—New, bbls....	5,272	4,704	14,885
Others	33,947	33,362	42,885
Lard—New, lbs....	88,466,887	62,842,147	70,294,436
Old			
Others	8,653,747	7,589,965	8,612,620
Total	97,120,634	70,432,112	80,150,649
Ribs—New, lbs....	7,709,881	7,403,575	12,738,537
Previous		29,365	
Total cut meats....	125,771,680	127,268,834	156,179,145

PORK.—The market, both domestic and export, was quiet and the undertone was weak. Mess pork, New York, was quoted at \$24@24.50; family, \$30@33; and short clears, \$22@24.50. At Chicago mess pork was quotable at \$19.

LARD.—Domestic demand was quiet and export interest lacking. The undertone was weak. At New York prime western was quoted at \$10.15@10.25, middle western \$9.45@9.55, New York City 8½¢ @ 8¾¢ per lb nominal; refined to the continent, 11½¢; South American, 11¾¢, and Brazil kegs, 12¾¢. Compound lard was advanced ¼¢ per lb. by the leading makers, and is now quoted from 8¾¢ to 9¼¢, carlot basis. At Chicago regular lard was around 9.30c, loose lard \$1.30 under July, and leaf lard 8¼¢.

BEEF.—The market was quiet but continued to be steadily held. At New York mess was quoted at \$16@18; packet, \$16 @17; family, \$17@19; and extra India mess, \$25@26.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 31.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green: 8@10 lbs., 20c; 10 @12 lbs., 19½¢; 12@14 lbs., 19c; 14@16 lbs., 19c; 16@18 lbs., 19½¢; 18@20 lbs., 19½¢. Sweet pickled: 8@10 lbs., 20½¢; 10@12 lbs., 20½¢; 12@14 lbs., 19½¢; 14@16 lbs., 19½¢; 16@18 lbs., 20c; 18@20 lbs., 20c.

Skinned Hams—Green: 12@14 lbs., 22½¢; 14@16 lbs., 22½¢; 16@18 lbs., 21½¢; 18@20 lbs., 21½¢; 20@22 lbs., 21c; 22@24 lbs., 20c; 24@26 lbs., 19½¢; 26@

28 lbs., 18½¢; 28@30 lbs., 18½¢. Sweet pickled, 12@14 lbs., 22½¢; 14@16 lbs., 22½¢; 16@18 lbs., 22c; 18@20 lbs., 22c; 20@22 lbs., 21½¢; 22@24 lbs., 20½¢; 24@26 lbs., 20c; 26@28 lbs., 19½¢; 28@30 lbs., 19½¢.

Picnic Hams—Green: 3@5 lbs., none; 4 @6 lbs., 11½¢; 6@8 lbs., 10½¢; 8@10 lbs., 10½¢; 10@12 lbs., 10½¢; 12@14 lbs., 9½¢. Sweet pickled, 3@5 lbs., none; 4@6 lbs., 12c; 6@8 lbs., 11c; 8@10 lbs., 11c; 10@12 lbs., 10½¢; 12@14 lbs., 10c.

Clear Bellies (Square Cut and Seedless)—Green: 6@8 lbs., 22c; 8@10 lbs., 18c; 10@12 lbs., 15c; 12@14 lbs., 13½¢; 14@16 lbs., 13c. Sweet pickled: 6@8 lbs., 20c; 8@10 lbs., 17c; 10@12 lbs., 15c; 12@14 lbs., 13c; 14@16 lbs., 12c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, June 1, 1921.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 24@29c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 22c; 10@12 lbs., 21c; 12@14 lbs., 20c; Green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 18c; 10@12 lbs., 17c; 12@14 lbs., 16c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 15½¢; 12@14 lbs., 15c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 15c; 8@10 lbs., 16c; 10@12 lbs., 15c; 12@14 lbs., 14c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 14c; 12@14 lbs., 13c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 22½¢; 10 @12 lbs., 21½¢; 12@14 lbs., 20½¢; dressed hogs, 13½¢; city steam lard, 8¾¢@9c; compound, 9@9¼¢.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 22@23c; 10@12 lbs., 22c; 12@14 lbs., 21c; 14@16 lbs., 19c; skinned shoulders, 14c; boneless butts, 21c; Boston butts, 15c; lean trimmings, 11c; regular trimmings, 7c; spare ribs, 11c; neck ribs, 4c; kidneys, 4c; livers, 2c; tails, 9c; pig tongues, 9c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending May 28, 1921, with comparisons:

	Week ended May 28, 1921.	Week ended May 29, 1920.	From Nov. 1, 1920, to May 28, 1921.
United Kingdom....	100	100	1,330
Continent	25	25	14,281
So. and Cent. Amer.	295	.....	2,910
West Indies	179	100	11,818
B. N. A. Colonies	250	.....	894
Other countries	100	.....	531
Total	924	315	31,764

	Week ended May 28, 1921.	Week ended May 29, 1920.	From Nov. 1, 1920, to May 28, 1921.
United Kingdom	6,009,500	11,414,800	226,178,000
Continent	1,122,000	6,731,400	88,538,269
So. and Cent. Amer.	187,462	.....	639,951
West Indies	2,137,276	.....	9,248,239
B. N. A. Colonies	48,192	.....	165,008
Other countries	155,002	.....	505,958
Total	9,659,522	18,146,200	325,276,416

	Week ended May 28, 1921.	Week ended May 29, 1920.	From Nov. 1, 1920, to May 28, 1921.
United Kingdom	4,241,700	7,825,600	187,751,432
Continent	6,269,800	4,580,400	267,604,085
So. and Cent. Amer.	256,635	.....	1,095,449
West Indies	3,696,890	47,000	7,674,298
B. N. A. Colonies	12,282	.....	47,447
Other countries	11,100	.....	188,176
Total	14,458,407	12,463,000	464,361,497

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	From—	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	924	5,789,522	12,222,407	200,000
Boston .....	.....	466,000	.....	165,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	200,000	.....	1,781,000
Montreal .....	.....	3,204,000	.....	.....
Total, week	924	9,659,522	14,458,407	10,736,408
Previous week .....	.....	5,713,500	10,736,408	12,397,152
Two weeks ago	75	18,508,500	12,397,152	.....
Cor. week, 1920	315	18,146,200	12,463,000	.....
Comparative summary of the aggregate exports, in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1920, to May 28, 1921:				
1920 to 1921, 1919 to 1920.				
Pork	6,352,800	4,733,000	1,619,800	
Bacon and hams	325,276,416	660,355,549	333,079,133	
Lard	464,361,497	364,967,641	90,398,856	

*Decrease.



When Temperature Must Be Kept Constant

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Entirely automatic. Reliable. Accurate. Can be set for the desired temperature, and varied at will within a range of 40 degrees. Easily applied. Put thermostat bulb in liquid to be controlled and valve in steam supply.

In hog scalding, hand regulation frequently results in over-scalding or under-scalding, and consequent mutilation of skins. The most constant watchfulness on the part of employees can not prevent such troubles when the temperature is controlled by hand.

Powers Regulator No. 11

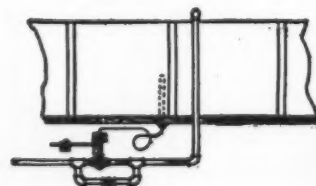
Powers Automatic Regulators maintain the temperature without variation. The sensitive thermostat bulb which is immersed in the water keeps the heat at the proper degree. Powers Regulators are easy to install, do not require further attention, and maintain the proper temperature, thus allowing the employee to devote his entire attention to productive work.

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1441-A)

Typical installation of the No. 11 Regulator in a Hog Scalding Tank. Arrangement may be modified for other conditions.

Packinghouse By-Products Markets

Chicago, June 2, 1921.
Blood.

Quietude ruled in the market for blood this week. Buyers were conspicuous by their absence, and sellers saw the futility of putting offerings on the market. High grade unground concentrated tankage was offered at \$2.50 with best counter bid at \$2.00. Nominally the market is as follows:

	Per Unit Ammonia
Ground	\$2.75@3.00
Crushed and unground	2.50@2.65
Ground concentrated tankage	2.35@2.50
Unground concentrated	2.00@2.25

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

Most trading this week was for prompt shipment. Some 11½% ammonia goods in bags brought \$2.25 basis Missouri river points and \$2.00 basis Chicago freight. A few buyers were willing to contract over June, July and August, but sellers refused to go ahead on the current price basis. Prices were nominally as follows:

	Unit Ammonia
Ground, 11½-12% ammonia	\$2.35@2.50
Unground, 10-11% ammonia	2.00@2.25
Unground, 7-9% ammonia	1.75@1.90

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

More business was transacted in this department of the trade over the last ten days than in many moons. Evidently more buyers are of the firm belief that this market has been too low and prices are due for an upward flight. Most strength was noted east of Chicago, the market advancing around 25@35c per unit ammonia. However, the Chicago market continued dull and draggy. Two round lots of 10% and 25% unground tankage brought \$2.15 delivered Philadelphia; many other lots testing from 8% to 11% ranged from \$2.00 @2.35 delivered Baltimore, and a fairly liberal volume of business was completed at \$2.30@2.50 basis New York for high grade ground. A large lot of ground 10% and 20% goods, packed in bags, brought \$1.40 f. o. b. a far northwestern point. The California market is as dull and lifeless as ever noted out there for this time of the year, and Southern buyers are still proceeding with extreme cautiousness. Low grade and rough country render's tankage in unground condition continues a drug on the market. A few tanks of liquid stick sold at the bargain price of \$1.00 per unit delivered Chicago, but this should not prove a fair criterion of the market. Prices are nominally as follows:

	Unit Ammonia
High grade ground, 10-11% ammonia	\$2.25@2.40
Lower grade ground, 6-9% ammonia	2.00@2.15
High grade unground	2.10@2.25
Medium grade unground	1.75@2.00
Low grade and country rend. unground	1.25@1.50
Bone tankage unground	1.75@2.00
Hog meal	2.00@2.25
Liquid stick	1.25@1.50
Hair tankage, dry, unground	1.25@1.50
Garbage tankage, unground	1.00@1.25

Bone Meals.

Owing to sellers and buyers being so wide apart in their price views this week, there was no trading of importance. However, sellers anticipate an increased outlet over the next few months and are not pressing their offerings on the market at this time.

	Per ton.
Raw bone meal	\$25.00@28.00
Steamed, ground	22.00@25.00
Steamed, unground	18.00@20.00
Grinding hoofs, pig toes, waste horns	25.00@30.00

Cracklings.

Nominally the market is as follows:

	Per ton.
Pork, according to grease and quality	\$35.00@40.00
Beef, according to grease and quality	25.00@30.00

Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

Glue and gelatine stocks held steady at last week's decline. The leading buyer for edible pig skin strips is still out of the market. Buyers lowered their bids from

\$25 to \$23 for jaws, skulls and knuckles. The market is nominally steady at the following quotations:

	Per ton.
Calf stock	\$80.00@100.00
Edible pig skin strips	50.00@55.00
Rejected manufacturing bones	40.00@45.00
Horn piths	25.00@30.00
Cattle jaw, skulls and knuckles	22.00@24.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones	15.00@17.00
Hog, calf and sheep bones	17.00@19.00
Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings	23.00@26.00
Sheep trimmings	12.00@14.00

Hoofs, Horns and Mfg. Bones.

Owing to the extremely low prices which buyers are offering, sellers in most instances have withdrawn their offerings from the market. Prices are nominally as follows:

	Per ton.
No. 1 horns	\$175.00@200.00
No. 2 horns	125.00@150.00
No. 3 horns	50.00@75.00
Hoofs, black	25.00@30.00
Hoofs, striped	30.00@35.00
Hoofs, white	35.00@40.00
Round shin bones, heavies	55.00@60.00
Round shin bones, lights	45.00@50.00
Flat shin bones, heavies	47.50@52.50
Flat shin bones, lights	40.00@45.00
Thigh bones, heavies	52.50@57.50
Thigh bones, lights	45.00@50.00

Hog Hair.

Prices held steady at last week's decline, with not a few sellers selling their summer production at 1@1½c per lb. f. o. b. production point, according to rate of freight to destination point. Processed hog hair was a drug on the market, although nominally steady at around 4½c per lb. basis Chicago freight for winter take off. Cattle switches were nominally steady at around 2c each basis Chicago freight.

Pig Skin Strips.

As far as could be learned there was no trading in pig skin strips this week. Buyers could not see their way clear to meet the ideas of sellers at 4½@5c per lb. basis Chicago freight for prime No. 1 grades. Absolutely no interest shown in No. 2s and No. 3s.

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a week and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending May 26, 1921:

CATTLE.						
Sales			Top price good steers			
	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending
	May 26, 1920.	May 19.	May 26, 1920.	May 19.	May 19.	May 19.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	5,383	4,528	7,516	\$10.00	\$16.00	\$12.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	305	598	444	10.25	15.75	10.00
Montreal (E. End)	390	366	249	10.25	15.75	10.00
Winnipeg	1,479	1,171	1,399	9.50	18.25	9.00
Calgary	1,197	504	1,272	7.25	16.25	7.50
Edmonton	647	409	731	8.00	15.50	8.00

CALVES.						
	Sales		Week Same		Top price good calves	
	ending	Week	Week	Week	Week	Week
	May 26, 1920.	ending	ending	ending	ending	ending
	May 26, 1920.	May 19.	May 26, 1920.	May 19.	May 26, 1920.	May 19.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,701	2,445	2,472	\$12.00	\$17.00	\$13.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,103	2,467	2,086	8.00	14.00	8.50
Montreal (E. End)	729	1,149	1,254	8.00	14.00	8.50
Winnipeg	205	352	170	12.00	18.00	12.00
Calgary	47	13	12	9.50	15.00	7.25
Edmonton	43	119	27	10.00	18.00	10.00

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending May 26, 1921, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a week and a year ago:

	Sales			Top price selects		
	Week ending May 26, 1920.	Same week ending May 19, 1920.	Week ending May 19, 1920.	Week ending May 26, 1920.	Same week ending May 19, 1920.	Week ending May 19, 1920.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,851	7,151	7,408	\$ 9.75	\$20.50	\$10.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,200	1,814	3,051	11.00	21.25	12.00
Montreal (E. End)	786	955	879	11.00	21.25	12.00
Winnipeg	2,128	2,878	1,778	11.00	22.00	13.00
Calgary	570	496	1,205	10.50	21.00	12.25
Edmonton	398	511	619	10.25	21.50	11.25

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market the past week was a little more active and somewhat weaker, prices declining $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb., with sales of 200 drums of special loose reported to local soap-makers at 5c. Reports were current that quite a little outside tallow, of a grade equal to special loose, had sold at 5c, but after these sales came to light, it was stated that it was difficult to even get a bid. The weakness in the market is not surprising, as soap-makers have been taking hold of various oils and greases recently in a fair way, and have sufficient supplies to satisfy their immediate requirements. The weakness elsewhere is having effect, while the steadiness in cotton oil is without influence. At New York City tallow was quoted at 4c asked, special loose 5c sales, and edible $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. At Philadelphia prime city was quoted at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c nominal, special loose, 5c, and prime country 3c. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}$ c, and edible at $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. Australian tallow at London advanced two shillings for the fine grade, which was quoted at 39c 6d, and was 6d higher for the mixed grade, which was quoted at 36s 6d.

OLEO STEARINE—The market continued rather quiet, but the undertone was weaker and prices were off $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. under small sales, and influenced somewhat by renewed weakness in tallow. With compound demand slow consuming interest in this market is rather quiet, while offerings were somewhat freer. During the week oleo sold at New York at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c and the market was quoted at that figure. At Chicago oleo was quoted around 7c.

SEE PAGE 38 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL—The market was dull and featureless and about unchanged from a week ago. The action in pure lard is limiting the demand. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.05@1.15 per gallon, winter strained at 78@82c; extra No. 1 at 68@70c; No. 1 at 65@68c; and prime at 62@63c.

NEATSFOOT OIL—The market was dull and presented no special change. Pure refined at New York was quoted at 77@80c per gallon; extra No. 1 at 72c; No. 1 at 68c and prime at 64c.

OLEO OIL—The market was extremely quiet, but the undertone was weaker and prices were nominally $\frac{1}{2}$ c under the levels prevailing a week or ten days ago. Extra at New York was quoted at $11\frac{1}{2}$ @ $11\frac{3}{4}$ c, and at Chicago at $10\frac{1}{2}$ @ $10\frac{3}{4}$ c.

GREASES—The market for grease was dull and weaker, and some grades were off $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. during the week. Consuming interest, particularly from soap-makers is limited, and liberal offers met little or no interest. At New York choice yellow and house were quoted at $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$ c; brown, $3\frac{1}{4}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$ c; and white, $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ c, according to brand. In the West the market was slow with demand lacking, with brown and house quoted at $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$ c; yellow at $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ 4 c; and choice white, $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.

MEAT IMPORTS INCREASE.

The United States imported last year 160,000,000 pounds of meat of all kinds, notwithstanding its being the greatest meat-producing country in the world, according to the Department of Agriculture. About two-thirds of the imports were said to have been New Zealand lamb. While last year's imports showed an increase over the preceding year, they did not establish a record as the imports for 1914 were 323,000,000 pounds.

DUTCH TRADE IN OILS AND FATS.

Trading may begin soon between Holland and America under the new form of contract drawn up during the recent visit to Rotterdam of a committee representing the Institute of American Meat Packers. Copies of this contract have been received here and after final details have been adjusted it is expected that trading can get under way.

The president of the Netherlands Association for the Trade in Fats, Oils and Oleaginous Seeds, Mr. Ed. M. Goossens of Goossens & Van Rossem, Rotterdam, has been in the United States looking into trade conditions, and held a conference with Institute representatives at Chicago last week.

"We are pleased to have such co-operation from the committee of the Institute of American Meat Packers," said Mr. Goossens in a statement to The National Provisioner. "We feel that the contracts now drawn up will result in much less friction and will promote added good feeling. We should continue in close touch with each other, and I am sure much good will result. Our members have always aimed to do business on the highest plane. Arbitration in Rotterdam has been perfectly fair at all times. Our arbitrators are of first-class standing, and we feel sure with the close relations we now have that all interests will be benefitted."

Speaking as a member of the committee of the Institute which visited Rotterdam and brought about the present arrangement, Mr. Charles E. Herrick, vice-president of the Brennan Packing Company, said:

"The presence of Mr. Goossens, the president of the Netherlands Association for the Trade in Fats, Oils and Oleaginous Seeds, in Chicago last week gave opportunity for the members of the foreign relations com-

mittee of the Institute of American Meat Packers to meet him and to again go over the details of the new form of contract. This contract was tentatively agreed upon at a conference in Rotterdam in March between the Netherlands Association and the committee representing the Institute who were then abroad.

"The conference here last week, therefore, considered this contract as amended at the Rotterdam meeting. It was, like all of its predecessors, a most amicable session, and the feeling was manifest on both sides that the new form of contract would simplify the methods of trading and remove to a large extent the opportunity for misunderstandings.

"With the machinery now set up for arbitration by the Netherlands Association in case of any dispute, it is felt that buyer and seller alike is assured a careful consideration of their case and a just decision. It is hoped that trading under this new contract may begin at an early date."

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for the week of May 21 to May 27, 1921:

	May 21	May 23	May 24	May 25	May 26	May 27	
Chicago	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	28	+ $\frac{1}{4}$
New York	28	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	29	29	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
Boston	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	30	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ $\frac{1}{2}$
Phila.	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	30	30	30	+ $\frac{1}{2}$

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized, 90 score, at Chicago:

27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	+ $\frac{1}{4}$
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Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	Since Jan. 1, 1921.	1920.
Chicago	68,457	54,977	54,949	876,021	745,428
New York	58,396	65,782	35,124	931,676	741,910
Boston	22,430	21,858	29,487	300,158	280,878
Phila.	17,700	18,082	11,128	260,328	221,739
Total	166,983	160,699	121,682	2,368,183	1,989,955

Cold storage movement, lbs.:

	Into storage.	Out of storage.	On hand May 27, 1920.	Cor. day of May 27, 1920.
Chicago	495,504	36,919	3,874,056	2,121,507
New York	163,344	45,716	3,663,138	4,618,035
Boston	77,032	14,218	1,556,240	414,334
Philadelphia	52,530	4,330	732,550	369,260
Total	788,410	101,183	9,825,984	7,523,136



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FOOD VALUE OF FATS IN MARGARIN

False Propaganda on Vitamines Is Exposed

By J. S. Abbott, Secretary, Institute of Independent Margarin Manufacturers.

The writer has frequently pointed out that the composition, digestibility and food value of margarin (also called margarine and oleomargarine) are practically the same as butter.

Butter, of course, contains milk fat, and the margarins contain animal or vegetable fats, or both. According to Luhrig 97.55% of margarin is digestible and 97.88% of butter is digestible.

According to Smith¹ a pound of margarin containing 83% of fat and 1.2% of protein had a food value of 3525 calories. A pound of butter containing 85% of milk fat and 1% of protein had a food value of 3410 calories.

As a matter of fact there is seldom if ever any butter on the market that contains more than 82% of milk fat. There is no denying the fact, therefore, that, measured in terms of digestibility and calories, the units of measurement of food values, margarin is always equal if not superior to butter. These facts were recognized by such well-known authorities as Barterelli, Hulbgren, Landergren and the Massachusetts State Board of Health.²

The digestibility of the fats and oils entering into the composition of margarin is likewise quite close to that of margarin and butter. The digestibility of "neutral," which is made of the leaf fat of swine, is 97%; oleo oil, which is made of beef fat, 96.8%; cottonseed oil, 97.8%; coconut oil, 97.9%; peanut oil, 98.3%. These figures are found in Bulletins Nos. 310, 505 and 613 of the Office of Home Economics of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Some of these oils are hardened (hydrogenated) preparatory to their use in the manufacture of margarin. They are then as digestible as lard, according to Halliburton and Drummond. And lard is as digestible as butter, according to the Bulletins of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture just mentioned. These are the facts.

Aside from these rather technical units of measurement of food values, foodstuffs have other properties which make them desirable or undesirable. The taste, looks and texture of foodstuffs are properties that make for or against them in our markets. The taste of margarin comes from the ripened milk which is used in its manufacture. The taste of butter is likewise due to the flavors which are developed in milk or cream during the ripening process preliminary to churning.

The texture of margarin is very similar to that of butter. Margarin would look like butter if class legislation had not prohibited the coloring of margarin and permitted the coloring of butter. Colored margarin looks like colored butter. Uncolored margarin looks like uncolored butter except when cows are on green pastures.

Information About Vitamines.

Within recent years nutrition experts have discovered that foodstuffs contain more or less of certain unknown and still unidentified substances commonly called vitamines which play an important role in the growth and health of man and beast. Vitamines have been divided into three classes, viz., fat soluble A, water soluble B, and water soluble C. B and C are not

found in fats and oils. A consideration of them is not undertaken in this paper.

Fat soluble A is found in greater or larger quantities in dozens of our common foodstuffs. The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture recently published a statement that "fat soluble vitamines (A) are found in butter, eggs, milk and certain animal organs such as the heart, kidneys and liver, and to some extent in other fats as well as in green vegetables. They also exist in certain seeds."

Except in the phrase "to some extent in other fats," there is nothing in the above statement about the vitamine content of margarins. The fact is the U. S. Department of Agriculture has never tried to find out by researches of its own whether our margarins are efficient or not efficient in the fat soluble vitamines. Neither have the Departments of Agriculture of the several States done so.

Even the nutrition experts of the United States, with one or two exceptions, have not investigated margarins with reference to vitamines. One of them said he had not done so "for obvious reasons." If the reasons are "obvious," it is unnecessary to comment upon them.

Just what foodstuffs contain appreciable quantities of the fat soluble vitamines A has been the subject of tedious investigations by nutrition experts for about 10 years. A compilation of all the work done on this problem was made and reported in July, 1919, by a Committee appointed jointly by the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine and the Medical Research Committee of National Health Insurance, England.³ This authority makes the following statement concerning the source and quantity of A in our various foodstuffs:

"The primary sources of fat-soluble A are found in the green leaves of plants, and the embryos of certain seeds. The former appear to be the richer source, but very few quantitative data upon the distribution of the substance have yet been obtained. It is, therefore, difficult to attach a definite value to any individual foodstuff as a source of fat-soluble A. This is particularly true in the case of the foodstuffs of animal origin, as their value as sources of that factor is in all probability directly determined by the nature of the diet which the animal has previously received. Thus, the milk yielded by a cow which has for some time past been receiving a diet deficient in fat-soluble A will,

without doubt, sooner or later show the same deficiency.

The following tabulation of the chief foodstuffs has been made with the object of illustrating the distribution of the fat-soluble A factor. In the absence of quantitative data it has been impossible to do more than to indicate the relative values of the foodstuffs as sources of the accessory factor by the rough method of positive and negative signs. At attempt to give some idea of relative values has been made by the employment of more than one such sign in certain cases.

Foodstuffs Containing Fat Soluble Vitamines.

- † † † Butter.
- † † Cream.
- † † Margarin prepared from animal fats other than lard.
- Variable. Nut butter.
- † † Mutton and beef fat.
- † † Cod-liver oil and other fish liver oils.
- † † Herring oil, salmon, or cod oil.
- † † Liver.
- † † Kidneys.
- † † Heart.
- † Brain.
- † Sweetbreads.
- † † "Fat" fish, as herring, salmon.
- † Fish roe.
- † † Wheat embryo.
- † Maize embryo.
- † Rice embryo and bran (i.e., so-called rice polishings).
- † Wholemeal bread.
- † † Millet.
- † † Linseed.
- † Linseed cake (after expulsion of oil).
- † Peas.
- † Kidney beans.
- † Soy-beans.
- † † Cabbage (fresh).
- † Cabbage (dried).
- † † Lettuce.
- † † Spinach.
- † † Carrots (fresh).
- † Carrots (dried).
- † Onions.
- † Potatoes.
- † Bananas.
- † Nuts (walnuts).
- † † Cheese (prepared from whole milk).
- † † Eggs (yolk).
- † † Eggs (dried).

"It is present in very small or negligible amount in lard (pig fat) and in vegetable oils, as, for example, linseed oil, olive oil, cottonseed oil, coconut oil, palm oil; peanut or arachis oil is reported to contain it in larger amount."

What Later Tests Have Shown.

It will be noted in the table above that the Committee by inference stated that margarine made from lard does not contain the fat-soluble vitamine. It also stated that the vegetable oils are deficient in the fat-soluble A.

Since that time, however, the fat-soluble A content of animal and vegetable oils has been the subject of more careful investigations. Many of these fats and oils hitherto reported as deficient or entirely lacking in A have been found to be rich in it. Daniels and Loughlin⁴ found that rats fed on a ration from which all fat-soluble A had been removed except what was in the lard of the ration "grew normally, reproduced, and reared their young." They got the same results with cottonseed oil. Both of these fats are used in the manufacture of margarins.

Notwithstanding these facts there are certain hopelessly envious souls who are still carrying on a false and insidious propaganda to the effect that butter is the only fat that contains the fat-soluble vitamine. Volume 12, No. 6, (Feb. 9, 1921) of the Butter, Cheese, and Egg Journal contains the following false statement:

"Butter contains vital food substance, it is an indispensable food. No child can grow and develop without receiving a liberal supply of this vital element, the

(Continued on page 32.)

Margarin Institute Meeting

The second annual convention of the Institute of Independent Margarin Manufacturers will be held in the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, June 30 and July 1, 1921. With a greatly and recently increased membership it is expected this will be the most important meeting of the manufacturers of oleomargarine ever held in America. Among the prominent and able speakers secured to address this convention are the following: Dr. C. L. Alsberg, Chief, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Mr. H. P. Trevethick, Chief Chemist of the New York Produce Exchange; Mr. Louis N. Geldert, Assistant to the President of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Trade Inactive—Undertone Firm—Crude Tight—Cotton Reports Unsatisfactory—Emergency Tariff Bill Signed—Compound Above Pure Lard.

The market for cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange continued extremely quiet following the holidays, and although price fluctuations were limited, the undertone was surprisingly firm. Daily trade was very small, and although prices fluctuated within comparatively narrow limits, the market averaged a shade better than the previous week. The feature of the market was the limited selling pressure, the lack of outside speculative interest, and the removal of hedges in the July position, together with the continued tightness in the southern crude oil markets.

Conditions within the market itself were decidedly mixed. Lard was under pressure most of the time, and again established new low levels for the season, while outside oils and greases were weaker in tone, but bearish influences attracted only passing attention, while a strengthening in the grain or cotton markets was sufficient to bring about moderate upturns. Sentiment is decidedly mixed, but in important quarters feeling leans rather friendly to moderately higher levels. Some are advocating sales on the bulges, but on the whole no important

price changes are anticipated, until outside interest is revived.

While the demand for cash oil is not large, it is fair, and notwithstanding the large visible supply, there was evidence of a peculiar shortage and considerable difficulty in securing a few hundred barrels of spot oil in the local market. The stocks of oil are in strong hands, and cash oil is being held above buyers' ideas. Compound lard demand is slow, with the competing basis extremely unsatisfactory, the leading compound makers advancing their prices $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. to $9\frac{1}{4}$ c, whereas pure lard New York could be bought at $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.

A good deal of the advance was laid to the strength in crude oil, but it appeared as though the compound interests were pushing price upwards, in the hope of stimulating consuming demand. How compound makers can expect any material increase in trade at a basis $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. above pure lard cannot be readily seen, and many believe that the important users of lard will switch to the pure article, thereby reducing cotton oil consumption.

A great deal has been said about the pure lard demand. The outward movement continues extremely heavy, but the bulk of the lard is going on consignment, and notwithstanding this the lard stocks continue to pile up at a rapid pace. During the last two weeks of May the stocks at Chicago increased nearly 10,000,000

lbs., while for the month of May the increase was about 27,000,000 lbs., with the total now 97,120,000 lbs. against 70,432,000 lbs. on May 1 and 80,150,000 lbs. on June 1st last year.

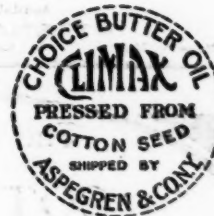
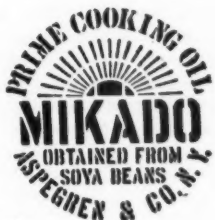
The present stock of lard is very close to a record, with the slow consuming summer months at hand, and it is interesting to note that this supply of lard has been built up under what might be termed a moderate run of hogs to market. The fact must not be overlooked, however, that these lard supplies, like the oil stocks, are mainly in the strongest hands of the trade, and are not being pressed for sale. It appears as though the outside packers were finding a better market in Chicago for their product than elsewhere, as indicated by the increase of over a million pounds in the stocks of old lard at Chicago during May.

Tallow has again developed considerable weakness and declined $\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb. during the week, with fair sales to soap-makers at 5c. Oleostearine dropped $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c, or about the season's low point, while Manila coconut oil held around $8\frac{1}{2}$ c, domestic peanut oil f. o. b. the mill $6\frac{1}{4}$ c, Oriental peanut oil was nominal, soya-bean oil prompt shipment coast $5\frac{1}{2}$ c, future shipment $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}$ c, refined corn oil, New York, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c, niger palm oil $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 c, and largos palm oil $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Crude oil in the southeast was $5\frac{1}{2}$ c bid by both refiners and packers, while in the valley the market was $5\frac{1}{2}$ c nominal, and

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in Texas 5½¢ sales. Bleachable oil Texas was quoted at 5¼¢@6¢, and spot p.s.y. New York 7¼¢@8¢. Offerings of crude oil were extremely light.

The constructive features during the week, outside of the crude situation were the persistently unsatisfactory cotton crop reports which are attracting considerable attention, the advices that a great number of mills in the south have closed down, further indications of a small movement of seed during May, and the final signing by the President of the emergency tariff bill. The tariff bill provides for an import duty of 26c per gallon on peanut oil, one of 26c per gallon on cottonseed and cocoanut oil, 40c per gallon on olive oil, and 50c per gallon on olive oil in containers. There is little doubt but what the tariff bill has been discounted somewhat by the recent betterment in cotton oil prices, but its becoming a law tends to restrict selling operations, and brought about a rather stronger holding of supplies.

Leading interests estimate that during May cotton oil consumption will be shown to have been in the neighborhood of 250,000 bbls., which, if correct, would be liberal, but the consumption during June, July and August—a period of warm weather and slow consumption—the disappearance is apt to be considerably smaller. However, there is evidence that the crush of oil is falling off considerably—in fact,

more than generally anticipated, and the indications are for a further reduction in the visible stocks during May, while there is a great possibility that the total cottonseed oil crush for this season has been over-estimated, and will not come up to expectations.

Apparently a good part of the seed has been used as fertilizer, and this situation, with the near certainty of a materially reduced cotton production and seed supply, tends to create a feeling that cottonseed oil is not excessively high, compared with other commodities and with pre-war times, and present conditions for a further enhancement in values, but at the same time a careful canvass of the grease situation as a whole would lead one to be careful about following the bulges, with such a mixed condition prevailing, and with so many commodities that were normally above the cotton oil basis now ruling below the cotton oil parity.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions.

Thursday, May 26, 1921.

Sales.	Range		Closing	
	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot .....	.....	.....	700 a	.....
June .....	.....	.....	700 a	730
July	2300	730	730	731
Aug.	100	747	747	747
Sept.	700	765	761	762
Oct.	1200	775	775	771
Nov. ....	.....	.....	760 a	780
Dec. ....	.....	.....	765 a	780
Jan. ....	.....	.....	765 a	785
Total sales 4,300. Prime Crude S. E., 550 bid.				

Friday, May 27, 1921.

Sales.	Range		Closing	
	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot .....	.....	.....	725 a	.....
June .....	.....	.....	730 a	750
July	1800	743	730	744
Aug. ....	.....	.....	750 a	765
Sept.	1900	760	759	775
Oct. ....	.....	.....	780 a	785
Nov. ....	.....	.....	775 a	790
Dec.	200	780	780	777
Jan.	200	780	780	785
Total sales 4,100. Prime Crude S. E., 550 bid.				

Saturday, May 29, 1921.

(Closed.)

Monday, May 30, 1921.

(Holiday, no market.)

Tuesday, May 31, 1921.

Sales.	Range		Closing	
	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot .....	.....	.....	700 a	.....
June .....	.....	.....	700 a	750
July	1400	743	730	740
Aug. ....	.....	.....	750 a	760
Sept.	300	774	765	770
Oct. ....	.....	.....	780 a	785
Nov. ....	.....	.....	775 a	795
Dec. ....	.....	.....	785 a	790
Jan. ....	.....	.....	786 a	795
Total sales 4,300. Prime Crude S. E., 550 bid.				

Wednesday, June 1, 1921.

Sales.	Range		Closing	
	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot .....	.....	.....	740 a	.....
June .....	.....	.....	740 a	760
July	2900	750	740	747
Aug. ....	.....	.....	760 a	770
Sept.	2300	780	770	779
Oct. ....	.....	.....	788 a	792
Nov.	100	785	785	789
Dec.	100	795	795	800
Jan. ....	.....	.....	791 a	805
Total sales 7,600. Prime Crude S. E., 550 bid.				

Thursday, June 2, 1921.

Market closed 3 to 15 points net higher. Sales, 17,500 bbls. Prime crude, 5.25¢@5.50¢; prime summer yellow spot, 7.57¢; July, 7.61¢; September, 7.84¢; December, 7.95¢, all bid.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market the past week was very inactive, particularly for Manila oil, which was practically nominal. With the tariff bill in effect, calling for an import duty of 20c per gallon on cocoanut oil, consuming interests was small, and the disposition was to await developments. Manila oil, sellers' tanks, coast, was quoted at New York at 8½¢ nominal, Ceylon in barrels, 10½¢; Cochin, 11¼¢@11½¢, and deodorized at 12½¢. Copra was inactive and the market quoted at 5½¢@5½¢.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market was inactive but very steady with only a small trade passing. Sellers' tanks, prompt shipment, duty free, was held at 5½¢, while future shipment oil was quoted at 4¼¢@4½¢, coast basis. At New York crude soya bean oil was quoted at 7¼¢, and deodorized at 8½¢@9¢.

PEANUT OIL.—The market the past week was very quiet and steady. There were no offerings of Oriental crude oil, and the market was nominal. Domestic crude, f. o. b. the mill, buyers' tanks, was quoted at 6½¢@6¾¢, deodorized, New York, 10½¢@10¾¢, and Parilla, sellers' tanks, coast, at 6¼¢@7¢. The tariff bill calls for an import duty of 26c per gallon on peanut oil.

CORN OIL.—The market was dull and steady. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 7¼¢@8¢, and at Chicago about 5½¢, with the western market slow. At New York refined in barrels was quoted at 9½¢@9¾¢, and in cases about \$1.11 per gallon.

PALM OIL.—The market was practically at a standstill. Largos in casks, New York, was 7¼¢@7½¢, Niger 5¼¢@6¢, and palm kernel 9½¢@10¼¢.

APRIL OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official Government reports just compiled of the output of oleomargarine for the month of April, 1921, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 702,637 pounds colored and 20,110,892 pounds uncolored, a total of 20,813,529 pounds. This is 547,758 pounds less than the production for the preceding month, and 13,133,069 pounds less than the same month a year ago. Official Government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the last thirteen months, are as follows:

	Pounds.
April, 1920	33,946,538
May	32,295,488
June	22,309,738
July	24,046,328
August	28,141,070
September	29,819,454
October	28,249,201
November	32,098,072
December	23,869,052
January, 1921	22,688,298
February	20,296,972
March	21,361,287
April	20,813,529

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COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Jersey Butter Oil
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

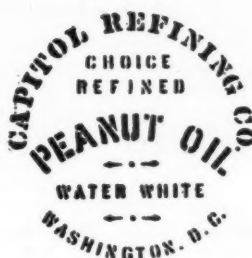
Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
Marigold Cooking Oil
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries: { IVORYDALE, O.
PORT IVORY, N. Y.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.
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**MANUFACTURERS OF COOKING FATS, SALAD OILS AND COMPOUND
REFINERS OF VEGETABLE OILS FOR MANUFACTURE OF MARGARINE**

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 2, 1921.—Basis prime crude cottonseed oil steady, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c; good seven per cent meal scarce, nominally, \$30; hulls steady, \$7.25; loose, \$10.50 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 2, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c f.o.b. interior points. Numerous sales the past few days; stocks are light. Prime seven per cent meal, \$32; eight per cent meal, \$34; loose hulls, \$7; sacked hulls, \$9 per ton, all f.o.b. interior points.

NATIONAL FERTILIZER MEETING.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Fertilizer Association, which will be held at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the week beginning June 20, 1921, will have a program of reconstruction and co-operation. Charles M. MacDowell, head of the Armour fertilizer works, is president of the association.

"The importance of the coming convention cannot be over-emphasized," says the convention committee. "The industry has many problems confronting it, which for proper solution must be given serious and immediate consideration."

The program will include addresses and discussions that are of vital interest to the fertilizer manufacturer in view of present business conditions. These subjects will include: more accurate knowledge of costs; chemical and manufacturing problems; better and cheaper methods of sale and distribution; relations of the industry

with county, state and federal educators; transportation and freight problems, etc., etc.

The important meetings will be as follows: Monday, June 20, Soil Improvement Committee; Tuesday, June 21, Southern Fertilizer Association; Wednesday, June 22, National Fertilizer Association, first session; Thursday, June 23, National Fertilizer Association, second session.

On account of the importance of the program a large attendance is expected. Every fertilizer manufacturer and those in the allied trades will want to hear the papers and discussions, for everyone is directly interested in reconstruction problems.

The entertainment will not be overlooked. It will include golf and tennis tournaments, educational motion pictures, a baseball game, fancy dress party, and other features. Those who expect to attend the convention should make their hotel reservations without delay.



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This "bleaching" carbon is so powerful that only very small, or even fractional percentages are necessary to give efficient results. We welcome any opportunity to demonstrate to you its many advantages and our Technical Department is at your service to advise or co-operate. **WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.**

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO., Sole Manufacturers
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

FATS IN MARGARIN.

(Continued from page 28.)

principal source of which is butterfat. Other food fats do not contain this vital substance, hence there is no substitute for butter."

No Laws to Cover False Statements.

Unfortunately there are in the United States of America no false advertising laws worthy of the name.

Just as lard and cottonseed oil have recently been found to contain quite a plenty of fat-soluble A to promote growth, reproduction and the rearing of the young of animals, just so it may be that all other fats and oils hitherto reported to be deficient in it are quite efficient in this respect.

Likewise the same kind of fat or oil at different times and under varying circumstances may contain different quantities of A. Osborne and Mendel have separated butter fat into yellow fat rich in fat-soluble A and into white fat which is deficient in it.¹ It is not present in some grades of butter. Steenbock² says the vitamine content of butter varies with the breed and feed of the cow. He reported one experiment in which the butter fat of a cow fed exclusively on alfalfa hay did not contain any fat-soluble A.³ He has also found that butter rich in natural color (not the color added to it by the creameryman) is also rich in fat soluble A.⁴

White butter to which creamerymen add color is generally if not always poor in fat soluble A. Coloring white butter therefore conceals inferiority. According to the States and Federal food and drug laws, a foodstuff is adulterated "if it be colored in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed." White butter artificially colored is therefore adulterated butter. What is the answer?

The fact that most of the common articles of food contain efficient quantities of the fat soluble A vitamins, and the recent discoveries that several foods hitherto reported to be deficient in them have been found to be rich in them, doubtless caused Katherine Blunt⁵ to make the following statement in her closing remarks on the Present Status of Vitamines:

"It is difficult to say what is the importance to the average individual of giving thought to these three vitamins in choosing the diet."

References.

¹Smith, J. Russell—Commerce and Industry.
²Halliburton and Drummon—Journal of Physiology, Sept., 1918.

³Clayton, Wm., MSc. (Liverpool)—Margarine.

⁴Medical Research Committee, National Health Insurance—Report on the Present State of Knowledge Concerning Accessory Food Factors (Vitamines), Special Report Series No. 38, London, July, 1919.

⁵Amy L. Daniels and Rosemary Loughlin, Dept. of Nutrition, Child Welfare Research Station, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City—Journal of Biological Chemistry, Vol. 42, No. 3.

⁶Osborne and Mendel—Journal of Biol. Chemistry, Vol. 40, p. 379.

⁷Steenbock, H., Laboratory of Agricultural Chemistry, University of Wisconsin—The Science Press, Vol. 50, p. 352.

⁸Journal of Biological Chemistry, September, 1918.

⁹Steenbock and Bontwell—Journal of Biol. Chemistry, Vol. 41, p. 81.

¹⁰Katherine Blunt and Chi Che Wang, University of Chicago—The Journal of Home Economics, Vol. 12, No. 1.

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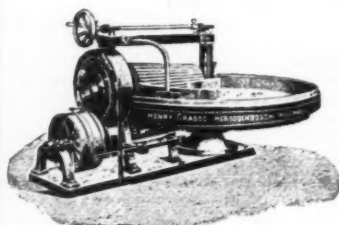
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GRASSO'S

"Original Holland" Margarine Machinery

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HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products and hogs were barely steady toward the week end, the upturns meeting selling from packers and the reaction in coarse grains having an influence. Cash trade continued moderate and with the stocks increasing, particularly of lard, there was little incentive for outside buying power. The hog movement remained fair.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil trade broadened late in the week and the market on the whole maintained a firm undertone. Offerings increased on the bulge with realizing in evidence, while refiners were on both sides. A feature late in the week was the giving up of 21,500 bbls. of July option for the same amount of loose oil, the transaction taking place between two leading refiners. This was regarded as friendly although it materially reduces the interest in the July delivery. Cash trade was fair but compound demand was slow. Crude oil southeast and valley was 5½¢ bid; Texas 5½¢ bid.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil on Friday: July, \$7.57@7.59; September, \$7.79@7.82; October, \$7.83@7.90; December, \$7.85@7.95; January, \$7.85@7.98.

Tallow.

Special loose at 5c.

Oleo Stearine.

Quoted at 7½¢. Extra oleo oil, 11@11½¢.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, June 3, 1921.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$10.00@10.10; Middle West, \$9.30@9.40; city steam, \$8.75; refined continent, \$11.50; South American, \$11.75; Brazil kegs, \$12.75; compound, \$9.25.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 3, 1921.—Copro fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, June 3, 1921.—(By cable).—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 36s, 6d to 41s 6d.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, June 3, 1921.—(By cable).—Refined cottonseed oil, 38s; crude, 33s, 6d.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 3, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 65,379 quarters; to the Continent, 11,915 quarters; to other ports, 20,943 quarters. Exports for the previous week were as follows: England, 49,663 quarters; to the Continent, 20,482 quarters; to other ports, 31,360 quarters.

CAROLINA CRUSHERS TO MEET.

The annual convention of the North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be held at the Monticello Hotel, Norfolk, Va., on Thursday, June 30, 1921. An attractive program is being arranged and it is expected to be one of the best conventions yet held by this live association. Speakers of prominence in the nation are expected to deliver addresses.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	3,000	7,000
Kansas City	400	400	4,000
Omaha	100	6,000	1,000
St. Louis	100	2,000	300
St. Joseph	100	2,500	200
Sioux City	400	2,700	.....
St. Paul	100	1,000	.....
Oklahoma City	100	200	.....
Fort Worth	300	200	.....
Denver	300	100	300
Louisville	100	1,000	1,000
Wichita	200	700	.....
Indianapolis	100	5,000	100
Pittsburgh	300	3,000	2,000
Cincinnati	300	2,200	100
Buffalo	200	400	300
Cleveland	400	1,500	300
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,000	500
New York	700	2,610	4,085
Toronto	800	300	200

*MONDAY, MAY 30, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	7,500	7,000	7,000
Omaha	2,500	4,500	5,000
St. Joseph	1,200	4,000	1,500
Sioux City	800	2,000	300
St. Paul	1,000	6,200	1,000
Oklahoma City	900	1,200	300
Fort Worth	2,700	1,500	1,300
Milwaukee	100	200	.....
Denver	3,300	1,600	.....
Wichita	2,500	2,500	300
Pittsburgh	1,300	5,000	4,500
Cleveland	600	5,000	1,500
Toronto	1,700	900	500

*Other markets closed.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	25,000	7,000
Kansas City	9,000	18,000	8,000
Omaha	5,900	7,500	8,500
St. Louis	5,000	11,000	5,500
St. Joseph	700	1,200	200
Sioux City	1,500	2,500	200
St. Paul	600	2,200	200
Oklahoma City	600	600	100
Fort Worth	1,000	500	1,200
Milwaukee	300	1,500	100
Denver	1,100	2,800	1,000
Louisville	300	1,300	1,000
Wichita	300	700	.....
Indianapolis	500	10,000	100
Pittsburgh	1,100	3,000	500
Cincinnati	1,400	5,000	4,400
Buffalo	1,400	11,500	5,200
Cleveland	400	800	400
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,400	500
Toronto	1,100	1,200	300

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	17,000	14,000
Kansas City	6,500	12,000	5,500
Omaha	9,300	12,000	5,500
St. Louis	3,000	10,500	4,000
St. Joseph	1,500	8,000	4,000
Sioux City	2,500	5,800	500
St. Paul	2,500	4,000	400
Oklahoma City	1,000	2,400	100
Fort Worth	2,000	1,000	400
Milwaukee	200	1,000	100
Denver	1,700	700	300
Louisville	400	1,700	2,400
Wichita	500	1,400	.....
Indianapolis	800	10,000	200
Pittsburgh	900	1,000	300
Cincinnati	900	3,500	4,200
Buffalo	1,000	1,000	100
Cleveland	1,500	2,000	1,500
Nashville, Tenn.	200	2,000	1,500
Toronto	1,600	2,300	800

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	22,000	12,000
Kansas City	3,500	8,000	4,500
Omaha	6,500	9,000	5,500
St. Louis	1,700	7,500	2,600
St. Joseph	2,500	5,000	2,000
Sioux City	2,100	5,500	500
St. Paul	800	3,500	100
Oklahoma City	500	1,200	.....
Fort Worth	1,100	600	300
Milwaukee	400	2,000	100
Denver	500	3,100	2,400
Indianapolis	900	10,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	2,000	500
Cincinnati	500	4,400	3,800
Buffalo	100	800	1,000

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	25,000	8,000
Kansas City	1,000	5,000	2,000
Omaha	1,900	7,500	4,000
St. Louis	800	13,000	3,200
St. Joseph	500	4,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,200	3,800	700
St. Paul	1,400	5,000	200
Oklahoma City	300	1,400	.....
Fort Worth	1,800	1,000	2,000
Milwaukee	100	300	.....
Denver	1,800	300	400
Indianapolis	600	10,000	300
Pittsburgh	.....	1,700	200
Cincinnati	600	6,500	6,000
Buffalo	200	4,800	600

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Receipts for week ending Saturday, May 28:				
Central Union	4,011	2,000	10,438	217
Jersey City	4,107	8,024	26,976	7,846
New York	1,284	6,093	1,416	10,769
Total for week	9,402	16,922	38,850	24,832
Previous week	9,227	14,984	43,826	28,882
Two weeks ago	9,691	20,170	39,893	30,470

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, May 28, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,447	22,100	19,419
Swift & Co.	5,409	17,100	25,156
Morris & Co.	4,057	12,000	11,521
Wilson & Co.	3,497	14,500	6,182
Anglo-American Provision Co.	671	8,700	.....
C. H. Hammond Co.	2,076	10,300	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	844	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co.	5,500 hogs;	Miller & Hart,	.....
0,400 hogs; Independent Packing Co.	7,900 hogs;	Boyd, Lunham & Co.	8,700 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 15,000 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 7,300 hogs; Wm. Davies Co., 3,200 hogs; others, 15,000 hogs.

OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,412	8,872	3,396
Swift & Co.	3,618	12,008	5,311
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,563	16,031	4,466
Armour & Co.	3,219	11,813	6,844
Dold Packing Co.	823	4,894	57
Swartz & Co.	.....	595	.....
J. W. Murphy	.....	6,485	.....

KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,499	11,172	5,117
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,636	8,117	8,024
Fowler Packing Co.	532	.....	.....
Morris & Co.	4,372	11,790	4,297
Swift & Co.	4,144	9,600	5,900
Wilson & Co.	3,709	9,038	5,590
Local killers	635	882	134

ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,434	10,473	9,049
Swift & Co.	3,032	12,360	6,459
Morris & Co.	547	.....	1,718
St. Louis D. B. Co.	790	.....	.....
Independent Packing Co.	961	1,879	661
American Packing Co.	.....	1,597	20
East Side Packing Co.	239	.....	.....
Krep Packing Co.	61	2,458	.....
Heil Packing Co.	30	2,249	.....
Sleloff Packing Co.	1	1,033	.....
Butchers	1,148	20,745	2,437

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to the National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 28, 1921:

CATTLE.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	27,709	20,564
Kansas City	20,564	.....
Omaha	13,452	.....
East St. Louis	7,671	.....
St. Joseph	6,250	.....
Sioux City	4,715	.....
Cudahy	11,706	.....
South St. Paul	1,855	.....
Indianapolis	9,402	.....
New York and Jersey City

HOGS.

	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	147,742	.....
Kansas City	51,294	.....
Omaha	58,411	.....
East St. Louis	38,096	.....
St. Joseph	38,547	.....
Sioux City	22,279	.....
Cudahy	14,110	.....
Cedar Rapids	6,700	.....
Ottumwa	10,392	.....
South St. Paul	37,355	.....
Fort Worth	3,700	.....
Indianapolis	3,700	.....
New York and Jersey City	24,832	.....
Milwaukee	7,400	.....
Cincinnati	21,100	.....

SHEEP.

	Sheep.	Hogs.
Chicago	66,242	.....
Kansas City	28,818	.....
Omaha	22,547	.....
East St. Louis	11,750	.....
St. Joseph	11,688	.....
Sioux City	1,479	.....
Cudahy	540	.....
South St. Paul	1,711	.....
Indianapolis	248	.....
New York and Jersey City	38,830	.....

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 31, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 69% caustic soda, 4@4½¢ lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3½¢ lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 5@5½¢ lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½¢ to 3¢ lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2½¢ to 3¢ lb.; 13½¢ to 14¢ lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs. Clarified palm oil in casks of 2,000 lbs., 7@7½¢ lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.40@1.50 gal.; Cochin coconut oil, East India, 15¢ lb.; domestic, 12@12½¢ lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 11@11½¢ lb.; cottonseed oil, 7¾¢ to 8¢ lb.; soya bean oil, 7¾¢ to 8¢ lb.; corn oil, 8¼¢ to 8½¢ lb.; peanut oil in bbls., deodorized, 10@10½¢ lb.; crude, 8½¢ to 9¢ lb. Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 5½¢ lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 13½¢ to 14¢ lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 10½¢ to 11¢ lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 9¾¢ to 10¢ lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 17@18¢ lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 3¾¢ to 4¢ lb.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES quiet. No trading is reported amongst big packers lately. Inquiries are also limited. Small packers are doing nothing, neither are they importuned for offerings, as the demand is altogether for heavier weights when anything is needed. Killers have only moderate unsold stocks and generally talk strong and stronger prices, particularly on heavy and sole leather hides. Native steers are quoted at 14c last paid. Unsold lots are inclined to be held higher, which retards interest and movement. Texas steers last sold at 14c; lights and extremes at 11@12c. Butts recently moved at 13½c. Some small offerings are noted at more money. Colorado steers quoted 12½c last paid and stronger rates asked by some holders. Branded cows have not sold above 10c but are generally quoted at 11c in line with extreme Texas. Heavy cows are dull and nominal at 11@12c asked. Light cows quoted 12c last paid for May hides. Only one lot was sold. Native bulls quoted at 8c nominal and branded bulls at 6½@7c last paid.

COUNTRY HIDES quiet and featureless. Business in country hides continues very dull. Tanners are making no overtures for purchases with the result that the situation appears topky to well informed operators. Best grub free extremes are available at 11c where 12c was formerly asked. Butts which recently topped 9c are offered out at 8c. Tanners are not attracted by these apparent bargains, as leather business is not conducive of enlarged hide operations. Tanners' ideas on best descriptions of extremes do not exceed 10c in the main, but an occasional trade is put through at 10½c for fresh stock. Tanners are only willing to operate in fresh hides and usually stipulate medium and short haired hides on any contracts they make. Local sellers are not pushing for business but appear willing to trade at the new levels of value. Outside dealers are making rather numerous offerings of hides, generally of quality not in request, which does not aid movement. The situation is waiting. All weight seasonable country hides at originating points quoted about 6½@7c delivered basis with most of the trading at the top rate. Heavy steers here are quoted quiet and featureless about 9@10c; heavy cows and butts are quoted at 7½@8c asked; extremes are available at 9@11c as to sections in grub free and fresh quality. Grubby extremes are quoted down to about 7c for quality; branded hides are dull and entirely nominal about 5@6c flat basis; country packer brands quoted at 7@8c last paid as to dates and sections; bulls quoted at 6c nominal; stocks ample; country packer bulls quoted at 7@8c asked and glue hides at 3@4c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES steady but quiet. No new business is noted in Twin Cities markets. Late movement embraced all weight late collected hides at 7c delivered basis. Efforts are being made to obtain 7½c on subsequent business but tanners refuse to better 7c as a bid. Extremes of grub free description lately made 10c. Heavy hides are hard to move alone. Bulls are held for 6c; kipskins quoted at 9½@11c last paid; calfskins are available at 12@15c as to dates and descriptions and horse hides are quoted at \$3.25@3.50 flat f. o. b. asked.

CALFSKINS quiet and easy. No business reported as yet. Local first salted

city calfskins are available at the last sales rate of 21c. Tanners are manifesting no interest and most all operators are expecting lower prices. Packer skins which were held for 25c are available at 23c and no interest is displayed by buyers. Outside city skins are ranged at 16@20c for quality outside for first salted descriptions. Country calfskins are in moderately ample supply and offered out at 12@15c without attracting attention. Deacons quoted \$1@1.35. As noted recently April-May packer regular slunks sold at \$1.25. Kipskins are quoted at 15c last paid for first salted cities and packers. Outside skins are available at 13@14c; countries, 9@12c as to age.

DRY HIDES quiet. All weight western butcher and fallen hides flat for trim quoted at 12@14c. Stocks and demand limited.

HORSEHIDES quiet. Rendered hides are quoted \$4@4.25 with no interest manifested. Country goods \$3.25@3.75; mixed hides up to \$4. Ponies and glues quoted at half rates and coltskins at 50@75c.

SHEEP PELTS steady. Packer shearlings quoted steady at 50c last paid on tops and 25c for seconds. Spring lambs 45@47½c last paid. Some lots still held up to 60c. Dry western pelts quoted at 12@14c; pickled skins quoted \$2.75@3.50, and coltskins 50@75c.

HOGSKINS quiet. Country run of skins quoted at 20@40c with rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. Pigskin strips 3@4c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES quiet. No business passing in city packer stock which is in small supply and very firmly held. Natives are talked at 14c; cows are nominal at 11@12c; butts 13c asked; Colorados 12c, and bulls at 7@8c nominal.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—Eastern small packer hides continue steady but slow to move. Most small killers are sold up fairly well with late sales at 10@11c for April May kill all weight stock. Steers are quoted up to 12c and bulls and brands to 8c nominal.

COUNTRY HIDES quiet. Only limited quantities of hides are moving to Boston buyers. New England extremes sold at 8½c flat. Some all weights are offered at 7c selected. Butts are available in that territory at 6c. Alabama extremes and kips sold at 7c. A couple of cars of mid-west extremes, 10@15% grubby, brought 10½c. New York state packer extremes are offered at 10c and tanners return bids at 9½c. Most sellers expect a better call for butts because small packer hides are so well cleaned up on late slaughter. Butts from best sections are available at 8c and under. Philadelphia sold a couple of cars of extremes, 10% grubby, at 10c. New York tanners are moderately interested in all weight hides to cost them about 7c for late collected fresh good quality hides. Northern southern extremes are available at 9@10c and tanners talk sharply lower.

CALFSKINS steady. Early reports are to the effect that a sale of New York trimmed city skins was effected at \$1.85 @2.30@2.65 for three weights. Large collectors are willing to sell at these rates but other dealers ask even higher on the light and heavy weights. Late reports are to the effect that three cars of New York city skins sold at \$1.80@2.20@2.50 and some operators think second salted skins will be applied on the order. Pennsylvania city calfskins sold at \$1.74@2.10@2.50 for

two cars of three weight stock. Untrimmed skins are slow at 16@20c nominal. As noted recently, 5,000 Holland light average skins sold at 20c. Paris city calfskins are available at 29@30c for lights and 32c asked on the heavies. Stocks of heavies are small, which accounts for high asking levels. Kipskins are quiet and unchanged.

HORSEHIDES.—A car of Pennsylvania rendered horse sold at \$4.00. New York stock held at \$4.25 and better. Country hides \$3.25@3.50. A car of fronts sold in New York at \$3.50. Butts quoted \$1.25 last paid.

IMPORTED WET SALTED HIDES.—Bullishness continues manifest in frigorifico stock by reason of the limited supplies available for sale, there being less than 20,000 in salt unsold according to latest estimates. Advices from B. A. district are to the effect that the port strike has been renewed. As reported recently about 4,000 Swift Rio Grande late salting steers sold at \$36.00, or 13½c c. i. f. New York. Some Rosalros also sold at the \$36.00 rate. About 4,000 Swift LaPlata end of May steers sold at \$42.00; 4,000 Swift Montevideo steers topped \$44.00 for end of May kill, and 5,000 Artigas, second week or June kill, moved at \$44.00. The situation is relatively firm in tone with quality very good and demand somewhat keen due to the meager stocks. Paris city steers are available at 12@12½c c. i. f. New York with 5% shrinkage guaranteed. No new developments noted in spot hides which are slow.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., June 1.

The cattle market this week has been an up and down affair—up Monday and down Tuesday and Wednesday. Bulk of the fat cattle and cows are selling in pretty much the same notches as they were toward the close of last week and there seems to be a broad enough demand every day to clean up the liberal offerings in good shape. As has been the case practically all spring, all classes of buyers show a distinct preference for desirable yearlings and handy weight steers and even choice heavy cattle are uncertain sellers. For strictly good to choice cattle of all weights \$8.25@8.60 has been paid this week, the fair to good grades are going largely around \$7.75@8.25 and the common to fair lots at \$7.25@7.75 and on down. Some of the best light heifers are bringing as much as \$7.25@7.75, but few cows are going over \$7.00 and bulk of the butcher and beef stock is moving at a spread of \$5.50@6.50 with canners as low as \$2.00@3.00.

Receipts of hogs have fallen off quite sharply, but this fact has apparently not stimulated the demand materially and prices are not a great deal better than they were at the low time last week. Receipts of hogs for May were 238,000 or some 64,000 less than a year ago, although the average weight of the offerings was 256 pounds or some 10 pounds heavier than a year ago. Buyers are looking closely to the quality of their purchases and while choice light bring top figures and extreme heavy loads sell at the bottom the range of prices for fair to good hogs of all weights is not at all excessive. Today, with about 11,000 hogs on sale, the market was practically steady with Tuesday. Tops brought \$7.75 as against \$8.30 on last Wednesday and bulk of the trading was at \$6.90@7.50 against \$7.25@8.00 a week ago.

Seasonably light receipts of sheep and lambs have featured the market this week and while lambs have found a ready sale at advancing prices the market has been working steadily lower on aged stock. Spring lambs are quoted at \$9.75@12.25 and shorn lambs, yearlings, are going at \$9.50@11.25. Not a great deal of aged stock is coming and apparently not much is wanted as shorn ewes are selling at the lowest prices of the season, \$2.75@3.50.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 2.

Comparatively light receipts, following the Monday holiday, permitted considerable improvement in values of all classes of cattle Tuesday. Warm weather and a slow dressed beef trade locally and in the East, together with larger supplies of cattle following Tuesday's session than had been anticipated, gave buyers the edge, however, and today's prices on beef steers were generally 15 to 25c lower than Tuesday on anything except desirable handyweights and yearlings, but still 25 to 40c higher than a week ago. The most satisfactory element in the trade, from the sellers' viewpoint, has been the liberal outside demand. During the week ending last Saturday, nearly one-half the total receipts were shipped. Shipments so far this week have been liberal. Activity of order buyers undoubtedly prevented the market from finding sharply lower levels the past two days. Exporters have bought sparingly this week. Top for the week was \$9.50, paid today for 44 prime Illinois fed Hereford yearling steers, averaging 1,034 lbs. Prime handy-weight steers made \$9.40 Wednesday and again today, Wednesday's lot averaging 1,278 lbs. and today's 1,238 lbs. Sales of choice tidyweight steers around \$9.00 and better have been fairly numerous this week, but the extreme top on bullocks weighing above 1,500 lbs. was \$9.00 and a load of choice steers averaging above 1,600 lbs. found slow call today, finally selling at \$8.60. The bulk of steers arriving this week were good enough to sell within a price spread of \$8.00 to \$8.75. A few loads of common light steers sold around \$7.00 to \$7.50, but practically nothing decent enough to reach the butcher's block went under \$6.75. Many cattle were grassy. Slippery cows and heifers of common quality were very slow sellers and, no better than steady with a week ago, although desirable fat kinds are 25 to 40c higher. Grassy cows and heifers are selling largely around \$4.00 to \$5.25, butcher she stock largely from \$5.25 to \$7.00, and choice weighty Kosher cows up to \$7.25 and \$7.50. Weighty Kosher heifers of choice quality made \$8.00 and better today and choice light dry-lot yearling heifers have sold in load lots at \$8.50 to \$9.00 and even up to \$9.25 Wednesday. Cannors and cutters are steady for the period, going mostly at \$2.50 to \$3.75. Bulls have been slow sellers this week but improved demand today carried values about 25c higher than a week ago. Bolognas today sold around \$4.25 to \$4.50, a few up to \$4.75, and beef and butcher grades at \$5.00 to \$5.75, light butchers going up to \$6.25 and better. The supply of

veal calves this week was comparatively light and prices today were about 50 to 75c above a week previous. Packers took most of the vealers today around \$8.50 to \$9.25 and selected 130-lb. to 180-lb. kinds went up to \$9.50 and \$10.00.

Chicago hog receipts for the week to date (Monday being a holiday), at 60,000, compare with 138,000 for similar period last week, while ten market total at 268,000, shows a 220,000 falling off from same period last week, and is nearly 200,000 less than corresponding period last year. The severe break of \$1.00 to \$1.10 on an average last week and the consequent difficulty encountered by shippers in obtaining hogs in the country at the reduced scale of prices, together with holiday influences, account for the sharp reduction in receipts. Despite this curtailment big packers were disposed to try to keep hog values at last week's closing levels. The result was practically a shipper and smaller local packer market so far this week, shippers taking an average of about 4,000 a day, mostly lights and pigs. Holdovers were liberal, as big packers were practically out of the 25 to 35c higher market on Tuesday and got very few hogs Wednesday. Some of them bought rather

(Continued on page 40.)

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 1.

Live stock prices last week closed in the lowest position of the year, but in the past three days cattle and hogs made some recovery, and sheep and lambs after a further decline Monday, were stronger the past two days. Good fat cattle are offered less freely, and the movement of hogs is diminishing. Offerings in the sheep division show a great variety, though moderate numbers. Receipts today were 6,500 cattle, 12,000 hogs, and 5,500 sheep, compared with 5,000 cattle, 12,000 hogs, and 18,000 sheep a week ago, and 4,401 cattle, 12,319 hogs and 5,430 sheep a year ago.

Trade in beef cattle this week was active and 35 to 50 cents above last week's close. Killers were more anxious for good fat beeves than for some time past and while they still favor the choice handy and medium weight grades they bought the weighty kinds freely. Straight grass fat steers of the better quality have shown as much advance as the fed grades. The top price for yearlings was \$8.80, and for strong weights \$8.50. Colorado steers sold up to \$8.30. Cows and heifers were steady, and veal calves stronger.

Some early sales of hogs were 10 cents higher, but later trade was mostly at Monday's level. The top price was \$7.75 and bulk of hogs sold at \$7.15 to \$7.60. Compared with the low point last week the market is up 20 to 30 cents. Receipts remain about normal for this season of the

year. Moderate supplies are expected in June.

Sheep were quoted stronger and lambs 25 cents higher today with trade active. Native lambs sold up to \$11.70, and choice spring lambs were quoted up to \$11.75. Texas clipped wethers brought \$4.05.

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 1.

Our cattle supply this week was something less than 17,000 head. The market was closed on Monday in observance of Memorial Day, and the consequence is a lighter run of stock than usual; we note the same condition obtains in other primary markets. On medium weight well finished steers, the market is strong and some higher, perhaps 25c for the week. Heavy steers, however, find slow trade, and the tendency is towards lower prices on this kind. The top on the best steers is around \$8.50, but they must be strictly good to reach this figure. The bulk of the best killing native steers ranges from \$7.50 to \$8.10. In butcher stock the market is in much the same condition as the beef steers. There has been a fair to liberal supply during the entire period, but the quality has been plain. The top for mixed heifers and steers reached \$9.00 on Tuesday, and a number of other lots during the period have sold from \$8.00 to \$8.90. The heavy run of plain and common kinds, however, brings the bulk down to \$6.00 to \$7.00, with the poorest grades selling as low as \$5.00. Butcher cows are of slow sale, and barely steady. Fair to good quality cows range from \$4.50 to \$5.50 with the tippy beef kinds going in some instances as high as \$6.00. Plain butchers are quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.50, cannors and cutters, \$2.00 to \$3.75.

A holiday coming this week has had the same effect in hogs as in cattle so far as volume is concerned. The run for the period is little over 41,000. During the early portion of the period, prices experienced a sharp decline, but in the past two days a turn has been taken in the other direction, and we close the period just about steady with a week ago. The feature of the market is the demand for light shipping grades, and on this kind the market each day is well sold up early in the sessions. The quality of the offerings averages fair to good. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$7.90 to \$8.20; good heavies, \$7.65 to \$7.90; roughs, \$5.50 to \$6.75; lights, \$8.00 to \$8.30; pigs, \$7.85 to \$8.30; bulk, \$7.90 to \$8.20.

The sheep run differs somewhat from the other departments. We have had 16,000 this week which exceeds last week by 3,500. There is a very improved condition noted on good lambs, which have advanced in the last two days 25 to 50c. Spring lambs in the best grade range from \$11.00 to \$11.50, fat sheep experienced a slow and draggy trade, light ewes are selling around \$4.00, the heavier kinds at \$3.00.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Consumers' Ice Company has been incorporated at Austin, Tex., with a capital of \$63,000.

J. N. McGaughey will establish an ice plant at New Smyrna, Fla., where he has purchased a site.

The new ice plant of the Gutsch Brewing Company, at Sheboygan, Wis., is nearly completed.

The new plant of the Georgetown Ice and Fuel Company, at Georgetown, S. C., is ready for operation.

Clement P. Ware and Albert West, of Sharptown, N. J., have leased the ice plant of D. Rush, at Elmer, N. J.

The Quaker City Cold Storage Company has been incorporated at Philadelphia, Pa., with a capital of \$750,000.

The Rubel Coal and Ice Corporation has been organized in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, and capitalized at \$2,000,000. J. M. Greenfield, Jr., 111 Broadway, is the incorporator.

REFRIGERATION AND ICE FAMINE.

(Continued from page 21.)

greatly in keeping the demand for natural ice down to a reasonable figure, and every year more plants are being equipped with this dependable form of refrigeration. At a time like this, when there are prospects of an ice shortage and when the price is expected to be higher than normal, the value of mechanical refrigeration is being demonstrated more forcefully than ever.

Value of Refrigeration Demonstrated.

The necessity for the storing and transporting of immense quantities of meats of all kinds during the war demonstrated to thousands of people, who formerly had little conception of its value and magnitude, the great economic benefit of mechanical refrigeration in the conservation of our meat supply. The value to our soldiers overseas, and in camps in the United States, in receiving fresh, wholesome

meats and its products, due solely to mechanical refrigeration, cannot be estimated.

Under the present system of marketing all of the large packing houses and many of the smaller ones maintain branches in all of the principal cities. Each of these branch houses is equipped with refrigerating equipment for the care of meats and provisions. Latest statistics compiled show a total of 463 such establishments, having a total refrigerating capacity of 11,357 tons, and cold storage capacity of nearly 6,000,000 cubic feet.

Refrigeration in Meat Markets.

Installation of refrigerating machines in meat markets was undoubtedly restricted during the period of the war by the inability of ice machine manufacturers to supply the equipment. In 1918 there were only 97 installations, compared with 234 in 1917 and 326 in 1916. In 1919 there were 306.

Meat dealers are installing machines of larger capacity than formerly, very few putting in machines of smaller capacity than two tons. Many markets have installed additional machines, and the average for all markets is about five tons, according to Ice & Refrigeration Blue Book.

The refrigerating machine has proved useful not alone in cooling the big meat boxes in the dealer's shop, but also to cool display counters or windows where samples of the products offered for sale must be shown in the best possible condition. In 1904 there were only about 300 meat markets equipped with refrigerating machines. In 1909 this number had grown to 1,000 and in 1911 to 1,574. In 1914 the number had reached 2,567 and in 1920 there were 3,545 machines with an aggregate capacity of 19,436 tons of refrigeration, according to the Blue Book.

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Boston—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
Buffalo—Central Supply Co.
Chicago—Keystone Warehouse Co.
Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1904 Cunard Bldg.
Cleveland—Curtis Bros. Transfer Co.
El Paso, Texas—R. E. Huthstetner.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.

Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 433 Camp St.; United Warehouse Co., Ltd., 615 Fulton St.
New York City—Roessler & Haaslaender Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.
Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Company.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
G. H. Weddie & Co., 67 W. Walbridge Ave.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

MEAT PACKING INFORMATION.

(Continued from page 20.)

of the United States meat inspection regulations.

37. Explain the bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture. It is one of the most important bureaus of the department, as it deals with control and eradication of livestock diseases, having to do with all problems for the development of the livestock industry and the enforcement of the federal meat inspection act.

38. Who is the present secretary of agriculture? Henry C. Wallace.

39. Who is head of the bureau of animal industry? Dr. John R. Mohler.

40. Do packers maintain chemical laboratories? Yes, large ones, for the purpose of assuring themselves of scientific sanitation, and for experimental work.

41. How many government meat inspectors are there in Chicago? Four hundred.

Statistics of Meat Packing.

42. How many cattle and hogs were killed in United States inspected establishments in 1920? There were 8,608,000 head of cattle and 38,000,000 swine.

43. How many killed in other plants? Cattle, 3,567,000, and swine, 26,000,000.

44. How many meat packing companies are there in the United States? There are 1,279.

45. In which state is located the greatest number of packing companies? New York state has 184.

46. Where does pepsin come from? A hog's stomach.

47. What is a scrub steer? An animal of poor breeding.

48. What state produces most beef animals? Texas.

49. Why feed corn to meat animals before sending them to market? To give their meat a better finish and to add to the maximum of weight in the shortest possible time.

50. What is a feed lot? An open inclosure from a few thousand square feet to a number of acres, where cattle are finished for market.

51. What determines livestock prices? The supply on the market, together with general industrial conditions, weather, etc., which affect the demand for fresh meats.

Preparing Meat Products.

52. How long are pork hams kept in cure before being smoked? From forty days up, according to weight.

53. How long is fresh beef kept before being sold? It is sold as quickly as possible, usually not more than ten days after dressing.

54. What is the difference between butterine and oleomargarine? Butterine is the trade name; oleomargarine the legal name for a butter substitute.

55. How are sausages made? Fresh

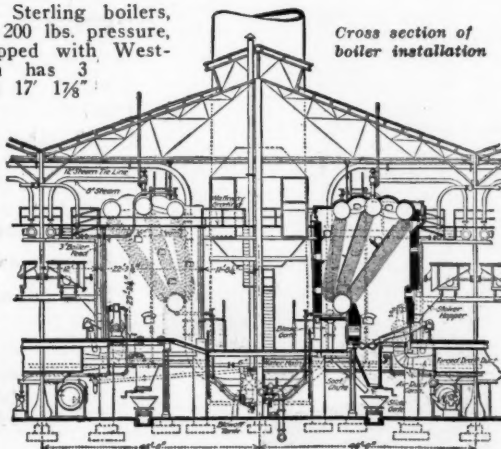
Special Offering

Brand New 823 H. P. Boilers

Available for Immediate Delivery

44—823 H.P. B. & W. Sterling boilers, ASME CODE, built for 200 lbs. pressure, suspended setting; equipped with Westinghouse stokers; each has 3 steam drums 42" dia. x 17' 1 1/2" long, plates 3/8" thick, one mud drum 48" dia. x 16' 7 7/8" long, plates 1" thick and 630 tubes 3 3/4" dia., 8226 sq. ft. heating surface. Complete with catalog fittings, stokers, breeching, extension hoppers and soot blowers.

N. B.—Morris & Co., Chicago, had their engineering department make a thorough inspection of these boilers and have just ordered two complete units with stokers and auxiliary equipment.



Cross section of boiler installation

Refrigerating Machines

250 Ton De La Vergne High Speed Compressors
New—Never Used
Bargain Prices

250 Ton De La Vergne Refrigerating machines having 1-18"x24" compressor cylinder direct connected to 23"x24" Ames heavy duty poppet valve una-flow steam engine. Machine is equipped with automatic oiling system including pump, tank and filter.

Compressor supplied with one extra suction and discharge valve. Valves are of design to suit the high speed service engine to operate at 160 r.p.m. and built for condensing service 150 lbs. steam pressure at throttle and 24" vacuum, to cut off 18% of stroke. Under these conditions steam consumption per H.P. will be: at 1/4 load 15 lbs.; 1/2 load 13.8 lbs.; 3/4 load 13.6 lbs.; full load 13.6 lbs. Speed from 140 r.p.m. to 175 r.p.m. Steam engine has automatic by pass valves for condensing and non-condensing operation.

Large and Small Belt and Steam Driven Compressors, Ammonia Condensers, Brine Pumps, etc.

Send Us Specifications for Any Power, Chemical or Refrigeration Equipment You Need.
Write for "T. F. ECONOMIST."

TECHNICAL PRODUCTS COMPANY

INCORPORATED

CHICAGO

501 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TORONTO

If it's RANDALL'S it's Right

Sander's Compound Meat Chopper

R. T. Randall & Co., Sole Agents

The Most Powerful and Fastest Meat Cutter in the World.

Meat is cut fine in one operation. Saves about one-half the time on same amount of cutting.

Furnished for either direct or alternating current 20 horsepower motor. Gears are cut and rawhide pinion.

This machine is in use by all the leading sausage makers.

Sander's Choppers also made to operate from pulley.

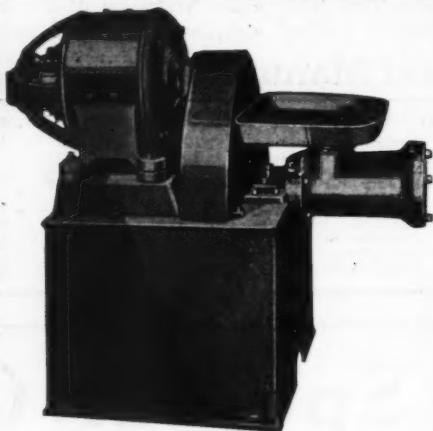
Capacity 7,500 pounds per hour.

R. T. RANDALL & CO.

Manufacturers of Pork Packers' and Sausage Makers' Machinery

331-333 No. Second St.

Philadelphia, Pa.



KVP BLOOD-PROOF MEAT PAPER is a real delight to both customer and marketman. ONE SHEET (instead of two or three) PROTECTS THE CUSTOMER'S CLOTHING.

Besides being strong and economical—

It does not stick to meat.

Keeps meat fresh and clean.

Does not absorb blood or water.

Ask for Sample
Order Direct or
Through Dealer

**DAY'S MEAT MIXERS**

Seven Sizes—60 lbs. to 1100 lbs.
Belt Drive or Motor Drive

**Saves Time and Money in
Mixing Meats, Sausage
and Other Ingredients**

No Waste or Leakage

THE J. H. DAY CO.
CINCINNATI, O.

meat is chopped fine, mixed with spices and stuffed into casings.

56. How is fresh meat kept in prime condition? By storage in rooms having low temperatures.

57. What is the lowest temperature, Fahrenheit, maintained the year around at the stockyards? Ten degrees below zero.

Coolers and Freezers.

58. What is a sharp cooler? A room where meats are frozen.

59. What is a cooler? A salesroom or storeroom for meats where the temperature is kept at an average point just above freezing.

60. What is a peddler car? A packer's refrigerator car used to supply meats and packinghouse edible products to small towns and cities which could not support a branch house because of small business obtainable.

61. Where does neatsfoot oil come from? The ankle bones of cattle.

62. Who are the principal users of this oil? Tanners and harness makers.

63. Who during the war determined wages and working conditions of stockyards workers? Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler.

Livestock Exposition Facts.

64. What is the international livestock exposition? An annual event at the International amphitheater at the stockyards, where the best animals of all breeds are shown in competition for valuable prizes.

65. What is its object? Betterment of all breeds.

66. What is the principal prize of this annual event? The grand champion steer prize.

67. Who won it in 1920? Purdue university of Lafayette, Ind., with its entry "Black Ruler."

68. What happened to this animal? Sold to Wilson & Co. for \$1.75 a pound on the hoof.

69. In winning the international prize for six horse teams at the last exposition what breed of animals did Wilson & Co. show? Clydesdale geldings.

70. How long may animals be kept in a railroad car? The laws provide that animals in transit must be taken from cars, fed and watered, every twenty-eight hours. By special request from the shipper this may be extended to thirty-six hours.

SWIFT EMPLOYEES ADOPT PLAN.

Counting of ballots in the election of employees' representatives for Swift & Company's new assembly, to be established in fourteen plants in eleven states, has just been completed. The assembly is provided by the company's new Employees' Representative Plan. Eighty-five per cent of the total number of employees eligible to vote cast ballots in the elections conducted simultaneously at all of the plants.

The heavy vote cast at the election and the intense interest displayed by employees in choosing their spokesmen for the assembly are considered a forecast of the success of the plan. The assembly in each city is composed of equal numbers of elected representatives of the employees and appointed representatives of the management.

The following statement was made in Chicago by President L. F. Swift: "The response of our employees to this method for solving the problems of management and workers by mutual discussion and agreement is gratifying to all concerned. The efficient manner in which the details of the primary and election were conducted through the aid of our employees promises well for the plan."

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

HOTTMANN BUSIER THAN EVER.

Some people may be pulling long faces and talking bad business, but packers' supply houses seem to keep pretty busy filling orders. For instance, Charles W. Kesser, secretary and advertising genius of The Hottmann Machine Company, Philadelphia, famous as sausage machinery manufacturers, reports that every month since last August has shown increase in sales. In one of his typical "peppy" letters he says:

"The worst never happens. The heart-broken lassie, with streaming tears, explained her deep sorrow thus: 'What if some brave duke rode by on his charger, and he fell in love with me, and we got married, and had a beautiful child, and it fell down a deep well and drowned.'

"Nearly a year ago, when Mr. J. Ogden Armour gave our country a hint of what was coming, we made up our minds to work a little harder and a little longer and to keep on advertising. We had in mind the fable of the frog that fell into the can of milk.

"What is the result? Every month since last August has shown a better sales record than the corresponding month of the year previous. Each month we improved our manufacturing operations, each month we devised some improvements and refinements in our machines, and each month we developed new ideas which will be announced in the future.

"Is it any wonder we are getting such a big list of pleased customers at a time when buyers are supposed to have padlocks on their purses?"

BUYING HOGS FOR PACKERS.

Eastern packers and dealers who patronize Western livestock markets for their supplies usually depend on a firm of commission men or order buyers to secure for them the best stock at the best prices. This is an important function, and in the intelligence and judgment of the agent rests in large measure the success or failure of the enterprise.

The Kansas City market has long been famous as a center of such trade. During its growth from a small market to the second in size of all the markets of the country one of the leading factors in this activity has been the firm of Schwartz, Bolen & Co. For years they have made a specialty of buying hogs on order for Eastern packers and dealers and have become famous for doing something often overlooked—that is, properly caring for the Eastern packer in filling his orders for cattle.

This one very prominent need prompted them to look after and to open a cattle-buying order department. They selected a man of experience and ability, Mr. Joseph Nolan, to care for that branch of the business. Mr. Nolan is a practical cattle man, one who buys his cattle for what they will yield on the hooks.

Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Bolen gave their personal attention to the hog business, assisted by Mr. Lawrence Freeman who has had experience in buying and sorting for this firm for several years.

Messrs. Schwartz and Bolen have been in the livestock business for over forty years. They need no boasting, as they are well and favorably known by all the big packers and most of the Eastern packers.

and their integrity and financial standing and ability cannot be questioned.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE CATALOGUE.

A new catalogue has just been issued by the Jamison Cold Storage Door Company describing the heavy duty cold storage doors manufactured by that company. The book is fully illustrated and shows in detail the various types of doors both in perspective and in sectional drawings. The Jamison Company makes two distinct types of cold storage doors: the "Jamison" type and the "Noequal" type, which are particularly well adapted to packinghouses, abattoirs, meat markets and cold storage plants. These are fully described in the new catalogue, No. 10.

Refrigerator fronts, cold storage windows, can-passing vestibules, ice chutes and other items of equipment manufactured by the company are also described and illustrated in the catalogue. The aim of the Jamison Cold Storage Door Company, as outlined in this book, is to excel in the construction of insulated doors and allied products and to give their customers the best possible service. The company is glad to offer suggestions and to be of assistance on any problems, standard or special, with the view of affording best results at least expense.

NEW VIRGINIA PACKING PLANT.

The Norton Packing Company, Inc., a newly organized company of Virginia, have begun work on their new three-story packing plant at Norton, Va., which will have a

capacity of 50 hogs and 25 cattle per day. The new plant is being built adjoining the Norton Ice Corporation, one of the most modern ice-making plants in that section of the country.

The entire contract for the equipment of the new plant was given the Cincinnati Butchers Supply Company, who will install all their latest improved machines, including hog and beef killing, sausage making, lard rendering and sanitary offal tanks made by William G. Morrison, Dayton, Ohio. The refrigeration equipment will be installed by C. M. Robinson Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, the southern Ohio distributors of the Frick Ice Machine Company.

Mr. Harner, who is president of the new packing company, has been associated with the big packers throughout the East for several years and conducted a local abattoir at Big Stone Gap, Va. The new plant expects to begin operation about Sept. 1.

INDIANA PACKERS ENLARGE.

The Bloomington Packing Company, Bloomington, Ind., is making plans for enlargement of its plant and equipment to the extent of \$15,000. This includes a complete packinghouse outfit and an eight-ton ice machine, all installed by the Brecht Company of St. Louis. The meat firm of Whisenand & Burns of Bloomington found its business so successful and increasing so rapidly that the Bloomington Packing Company was formed and now steps into line as a strictly modern and up-to-date packinghouse. The new plant is expected to be in operation about July 15th.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, June 2, 1921, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Choice	\$15.50@17.50	\$14.50@15.00	\$16.50@18.00	\$16.00@.....
Good	15.00@16.00	14.00@14.50	15.50@16.50	15.00@15.50
Medium	14.00@15.00	14.00@14.25	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00
Common	12.00@13.00	12.50@13.00	12.00@13.00	12.50@14.00
COWS:				
Good	13.00@14.00	12.50@13.00	13.00@13.50	14.00@.....
Medium	12.00@13.00	12.00@12.25	11.00@13.00	12.00@13.00
Common	10.00@11.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	11.00@12.00
BULLS:				
Good .....	.....@.....	.....@.....	12.00@13.00@.....
Medium .....	.....@.....	10.00@.....	10.00@11.00@.....
Common	9.50@10.00	9.00@9.50	9.50@10.00	8.00@10.00
Fresh Veal—				
Choice	16.00@17.00	.....@.....	18.00@19.00@.....
Good	15.00@16.00	.....@.....	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00
Medium	13.00@14.00	10.00@12.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@15.00
Common	10.00@12.00	8.00@10.00	12.00@14.00	12.00@14.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMBS:				
Spring	28.00@29.00	25.00@30.00	26.00@32.00	26.00@32.00
Choice	24.00@26.00	28.00@29.00	26.00@29.00	27.00@29.00
Good	22.00@23.00	26.00@27.00	25.00@26.00	26.00@27.00
Medium	19.00@21.00	22.00@24.00	22.00@24.00	25.00@26.00
Common	15.00@18.00	.....@.....	20.00@22.00	20.00@24.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good@.....@.....@.....@.....
Medium@.....@.....@.....@.....
Common@.....@.....@.....@.....
MUTTON:				
Good	15.00@16.00	12.00@13.00	11.00@12.00	14.00@15.00
Medium	13.00@14.00	10.00@12.00	9.00@11.00	13.00@14.00
Common	10.00@12.00	8.00@9.00	7.00@9.00	10.00@13.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	21.00@22.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@24.00	20.00@23.00
10-12 lb. average	19.00@20.00	21.00@21.50	21.00@22.00	19.00@21.00
12-14 lb. average	18.00@19.00	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
14-16 lb. average	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00	15.00@18.00
16 lb. over	15.00@16.00	.....@.....	16.00@17.00@.....
SHOULDERS:				
Skinned	13.00@15.00	.....@.....	13.00@14.00	11.00@13.50
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	13.00@14.00	13.50@14.00	.....@.....	11.00@13.00
6-8 lb. average	12.00@13.00	13.00@13.50	11.00@12.00@.....
BUTTS:				
Boneless .....	.....@.....	.....@.....	19.00@21.00@.....
Boston style	14.00@16.00	.....@.....	14.00@15.00	14.00@16.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

Chicago Section

Anton Stolle, of Anton Stolle & Sons, Richmond, Ind., was a Chicago visitor this week.

Homer H. Smith, secretary of the Drummond Packing Company, Eau Claire, Wis., was in town this week.

J. J. Cuff, general manager of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., was a visitor in Chicago this week.

E. C. Rouff, general manager of the Conrad Kammerer Glue Company, New Albany, Ind., was in town this week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first three days of this week totaled 19,177 cattle, 39,012 hogs and 26,517 sheep.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 28, 1921, on shipments sold out, ranged from 8.50 to 18 cents per pound, and averaged 13.56 cents per pound.

Shipments of provisions from Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 28, 1921, were as follows:

	This week.	Same week last year.
Cured meats, lbs.....	17,775,000	10,249,000
Lard, lbs.....	9,608,000	5,813,000
Fresh meats, lbs.....	29,271,000	73,799,000
Pork, bbls.....	9,589	513
Canned meats, cases.	28,431	36,223

Receipts for the week were: Cured meats, 904,000 lbs.; lard, 2,851,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 13,836,000 lbs.; pork, 200 bbls.

Secretary C. B. Heinemann of the Institute of American Meat Packers is in the

Southwest this week visiting members of the Institute and surveying packing conditions in that territory.

Charles H. Hanson, of the Thompson & Taylor Company, Chicago, returned from



W. PRESTON BATTLE, Memphis, Tenn.
Winner Silver Anniversary Golf Cup Competition at Chicago Cottonseed Crushers' Convention.

New York this week where he attended the convention of the American Spice Association. Mr. Hanson reports a feeling of increasing encouragement in the East.

BUTTER DECISION AMENDED.

The adulterated butter decision (T. D. 3167), which places all centralized butter under the head of "adulterated," has been further amended so as to be effective on the first day of July, 1921.

M. P. BURT & COMPANY Engineers & Architects

Packhouse and Cold Storage Designing—Consultation on Power and Operating Costs, Curing, etc. You Profit by Our 25 Years' Experience. Lower Construction Cost. Higher Efficiency.
206-7 Falls Bldg., MEMPHIS, TENN.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG GARDNER & LINDBERG ENGINEERS

Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
SPECIALTIES: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

The Stadler Engineering Co. ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

We Specialize in
PACKING PLANT CONSTRUCTION
Cold Storage and Garbage Reduction Plants
820 Exchange Ave. CHICAGO U.S. Yards

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren

HENSCHEN & McLAREN Architects

Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

Fred J. Anders Chas. H. Reimers

Anders & Reimers ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS

439 Erie Bldg. Packing House Specialists
Cleveland, O.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer

ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS

Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

Cable Address, Pacarco

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, June 2, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co.....	9,265
Anglo-American Prov. Co.....	2,900
Swift & Co.....	5,040
G. H. Hammond Co.....	3,036
Morris & Co.....	5,131
Wilson & Co.....	4,400
Boyd-Lunham & Co.....	5,200
Western Packing Co.....	13,200
Roberts & Oake.....	4,992
Miller & Hart.....	5,237
Independent Packing Co.....	2,632
Brennan Packing Co.....	4,143
Wm. Davies Co.....	2,300
Others	5,000

Total72,476

BIGGEST HOG ON RECORD.

Anton Stolle & Son, Richmond, Ind., packers, killed what was said to be the biggest hog on record at their abattoir at Richmond on June 2nd. The animal weighed 1,050 lbs. alive and was an object of curiosity to all who saw it. The carcass was cut up for lard and sausage, the sides and hams being too heavy for satisfactory curing. The animal was raised by a neighboring farmer. Last winter Mr. Stolle killed a hog weighing over 900 lbs. alive, also locally grown, and he reported that the ham from this animal was as sweet and tasty as any he ever turned out, due to its ample coating of fat.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 35.)

liberally today, especially of the cheaper priced hogs. The bulk of sales for the week to date was \$7.70 to \$8.10 and tops \$8.15 and \$8.20. Close was weak Thursday with another liberal holdover. General quality continued good, but hogs are running more uneven in weights. Compared with Thursday a week ago, market closed today steady to 10c lower, mostly 10c lower, heavies and mediums off most. Suitable shipping pigs sold largely at \$8.10 to \$8.25 today and are generally 10 to 15c higher than Thursday previous.

Last week's severe declines in values and the Memorial holiday Monday in the observance of which Chicago and East St. Louis of the large western markets and several of the eastern markets were closed, while packing house killing gangs were idle for the day elsewhere, combined to materially reduce the marketward movement of sheep and lambs this week. Chicago receipts the first four days this week, at only about 34,000, were little more than half as large as the run for the corresponding period last week. The ten market total for the same period aggregated about 124,000 this week, against 176,994 last week. Under the reduced receipts there has been a logical reaction

Speedy, Reliable Service. Efficient Economical Plants

The B. K. GIBSON CO.

Architects and 608 S. Dearborn St.
Engineers - Chicago Ill.

Packing Plants, Cold Storage Buildings, Ice Plants

from the recent sharp declines, particularly on fat lambs on which demand at this particular time of the year invariably centers strongly. Fifteen thousand head, or nearly one-half of Chicago receipts thus far this week, have been direct to packers, leaving a supply miniature volume for the market. Starting Tuesday with advances on lambs ranging from 50c to \$1.00 over last week's bad close, the market has subsequently shown added strength and today stood around \$1.00 higher than a week ago on most grades, with the best spring lambs showing as much as \$1.50 gain. Yearlings have shared, to a moderate extent, the advance in lamb values, being quotable about 25 to 50c higher, while matured muttons, despite meager receipts, are no better than steady to 25c higher than Thursday of last week. Top for the week for new crop lambs was \$13.40, paid Tuesday for strictly choice Californias. The same kind would probably command \$13.50 today, a very desirable but somewhat less top grade selling straight today at \$13.25. Choice native springs today reached \$13.25 to city butchers and \$13.00 to packers, top on the class for the week. Recent advices indicate leadings this week of Idaho new crop lambs for Chicago. Culls from consignments of native spring lambs are now selling from \$7.00 to \$8.00, with light "dingers" below these figures and little wanted by any buying interest. All grades of shorn aged lambs are selling much better than a week ago, when common grassy and cull kinds were hard to clear at any price. Choice dry-fed 87-lb. shorn lambs today reached \$12.50 to a city butcher, and other feed-lot lambs brought \$11.50 that probably could not have been sold within \$1.00 of the price a week ago. This was also true of some Texans and grassy natives at \$10.00. Cull ends ranging down to \$6.00 and below are still more or less of a drug but are clearing to better advantage than late last week when there was neither killer nor feeder demand for them. Yearlings have been scarce, but some fairly desirable Texans today sold at \$8.25. Texas aged wethers today at \$5.25 were of handyweights and a comparatively smooth, well fleshed kind. Strictly choice, handy dry-fed ewes might command \$5.00, but such stock has not been offered. Most of the fat ewes coming are heavy and medium weight natives selling largely at \$3.50 to \$4.25. Reports are to the effect that the spring run of Texas sheep is practically over.

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

The holiday last Monday, when retail and wholesale markets were closed, naturally improved the retail trade last Saturday and most shops cleaned up well and had practically no stock on hand Tuesday morning. These conditions, together with cooler weather, and moderate supplies, afforded a much greater stimulant to the opening market on Tuesday and lasted throughout the week.

Supplies of beef were moderate and collections good. Much of the steer beef is showing considerable graft, especially the medium and common grades. The offerings of choice beef were light. Demand centered on medium to good grades selling from \$14.50 to \$16, which constituted the bulk of the steer supply. A grade of thinly covered yearling beef of both steers and heifers selling from \$13.50 to \$14.50 was preferred by chain markets, and sold well in comparison to its quality. All steer beef above common advanced fully 50c over one week ago.

The general quality of the cow beef this week was about in line with the offerings of the past few weeks, with the exception that the quality is showing considerable graft. Handweight butcher cows

found a ready outlet in straight carcass, while all heavy cows were cut up. Prices ran steady with a week ago. A lot of bulls sold at an advance of 50c over last week's close. Supplies have been moderate and demand fairly good. Although the supplies of Kosher beef were far from heavy, the demand was somewhat narrow and prices declined 50c from a week ago.

The moderate supplies of veal consisted largely of common and medium grades, with the bulk selling from \$11 to \$13. Although many were far from being desirable, the demand proved sufficient to keep stocks moving. However, a large percentage of these kind of calves were skinned and sold in saddle, while the better grades generally sold straight. The low grades held about steady, while the better grades declined 50c to \$1 from a week ago.

The bulk of the spring lambs were of common and medium quality, a few strictly choice springs were available. Prices on all springs declined generally \$1, while heavier fed lambs held steady with last week's close.

The supplies of mutton were fairly liberal, and included a fair number of large yearlings, which met with a good demand. There were few heavy bucks. Prices all along the line held steady with a week ago.

Supplies of pork were moderate the first of the week, but became lighter toward the week's end. Cooler weather has stimulated the demand and prices have materially advanced, with loins advancing most. Receipts from outside plants have been light and the week is closing in better shape than for some time.

Compared with last Friday, steers generally 50c higher, cows steady, bulls 50c higher; veal steady to \$1 lower; spring lambs \$1 lower, others steady, and mutton steady; pork loins \$2 to \$4 higher, shoulders steady to \$1 higher, picnics \$2 higher, Boston butts \$1 to \$2 up, and spareribs \$1 higher.

The carry-over of beef will be light, with other meats well disposed of.

NEW STORAGE PLANT IN AFRICA.

The Smithfield Cold Storage Works at Laurence Marques was recently opened by the governor general of the Mosambique Territory, South Africa, in the presence of a large gathering of local residents and visitors from Rhodesia, Basutoland, Swaziland, and the Union. The works, which are situated at Port Matolla, have a capacity of 100,000 quarters of beef and the government is extending the pier so that ocean-going vessels can load at the works. Before the opening ceremony a formal inspection of the works and building was made and the operations to be carried out fully described.

John W. Hall

WEBSTER BLDG.
Chicago

"You Get What You Give"

BROKER

Packing House Products

SPECIALTIES

Tallow—Oils—Greases
Sanitary Catch Basins
Tankage—Blood—Liquid Stick
Bone Meals—Bones—Glue
and Gelatin Stocks—Pig Skins
Hog Hair
SUBMIT YOUR OFFERINGS and INQUIRIES

The Blue Book of American Meat Packing and Allied Industries

now in course of preparation by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER will fill a need, both inside and outside the industries, never before supplied. It will include:

I—A Trade Directory, to contain not only the names and addresses of every packer, slaughterer, wholesale meat dealer, sausage manufacturer, vegetable oil refiner and manufacturer of edible oil products, packinghouse broker, livestock commission firm, etc., but also to include complete directory information of officers, capitalization, capacity, character of operations, etc.

II—A Statistical Section, covering livestock population, movement, consumption, manufacturing operations, exports, etc., embracing both meats and by-products, together with allied products, such as vegetable oils. A novel feature of this section is that it will be largely in chart form, so as to offer a series of graphic pictures for ready reference and comprehension.

III—Packinghouse Practice. A condensed and authoritative outline of packinghouse operations, giving actual tests, facts and figures in brief form, and intended as a general guide to the best practice in packinghouse and by-product operations. This section is to be illustrated with pictures, charts and diagrams which will be an aid to quick reference and clear understanding.

The work is being done with the aid of the best experts and statisticians, and the book will be ready for issuance within a comparatively short time. Watch for further announcements.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Official Organ Institute of American Meat Packers

Old Colony Bldg. 116 Nassau St.
CHICAGO NEW YORK

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.
Monday, May 23	23,583	2,871	40,393
Tuesday, May 24	9,682	4,820	35,891
Wednesday, May 25	10,000	2,491	27,790
Thursday, May 26	9,957	7,151	33,578
Friday, May 27	2,964	1,212	28,222
Saturday, May 28	500	200	3,000
Total last week	53,726	18,745	168,814
Previous week	49,066	16,524	130,219
Year ago	47,036	15,797	156,377
Two years ago	52,302	16,973	147,481

SHIPMENTS.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.
Monday, May 23	6,855	131	5,360
Tuesday, May 24	4,908	91	3,672
Wednesday, May 25	5,383	104	1,974
Thursday, May 26	4,753	152	2,453
Friday, May 27	2,927	75	5,069
Saturday, May 28	400		2,500
Total last week	25,396	553	21,037
Previous week	22,076	349	20,008
Year ago	24,612	87	20,471
Two years ago	15,295	54	17,728

Total receipts at Chicago for year to May 28:			
	1921.	1920.	1919.
Cattle	1,130,298	7,197,581	350,708
Calves	350,708	336,407	3,352,056
Hogs	3,352,056	3,332,195	1,809,363
Sheep	1,809,363	1,190,007	

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:			
	Week.	Year to date.	
Week ending May 28	640,000	12,880,000	
Previous week	520,000		
Cor. week, 1920	690,000	13,380,000	
Cor. week, 1919	560,000	15,073,000	
Cor. week, 1918	451,000	14,488,000	
Cor. week, 1917	420,000	12,784,000	
Cor. week, 1916	520,000	13,002,000	
Cor. week, 1915	580,000	12,433,000	
Cor. week, 1914	452,000	10,287,000	

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending May 28, 1921, with comparisons:			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	153,000	487,000	187,000
Previous week	154,000	400,000	181,000
1920	137,000	570,000	139,000
1919	170,000	495,000	138,000
1918	146,000	363,000	133,000
1917	171,000	331,000	111,000
1916	147,000	415,000	157,000
1915	110,000	432,000	102,000
1914	103,000	343,000	153,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to May 28, 1921, with comparisons:			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1921	3,344,000	10,116,000	4,443,000
1920	3,759,000	10,960,000	3,464,000
1919	4,146,000	12,562,000	3,780,000
1918	4,375,000	11,847,000	3,443,000
1917	3,603,000	10,728,000	3,785,000
1916	2,908,000	11,444,000	3,870,000
1915	2,622,000	9,540,000	3,805,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending May 28, 1921:			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.		22,100	
Anglo-American		8,700	
Swift & Co.		17,100	
Hammond Co.		10,200	
Morris & Co.		12,000	
Wilson & Co.		14,500	
Boyd-Latham		8,700	
Western Packing Co.		15,000	
Roberts & Oske		7,300	
Miller & Hart		6,400	
Independent Packing Co.		7,900	
Brennan Packing Co.		5,500	
Wm. Davies Co.		3,200	
Others		15,000	
Total		153,000	
Previous week		111,300	
Year ago		130,600	
Two years ago		133,900	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending May 28	\$ 8.10	\$ 8.15	\$ 4.20	\$11.30
Previous week	8.40	8.45	7.00	11.70
Cor. week, 1920	12.10	14.40	10.80	15.75
Cor. week, 1919	14.15	20.25	11.05	14.95
Cor. week, 1918	15.25	16.65	14.50	17.30
Cor. week, 1917	12.00	15.00	12.75	16.15
Cor. week, 1916	9.65	9.65	7.55	10.00
Cor. week, 1915	8.60	7.00	5.65	10.25
Cor. week, 1914	8.40	8.15	8.35	8.00
Cor. week, 1913	8.15	8.60	5.35	6.90
Cor. week, 1912	7.80	7.54	4.90	7.70
Cor. week, 1911	6.05	6.10	4.05	6.20

Market quotations at Chicago:

CATTLE.	
Prime steers	\$8.00@ 9.40
Good to choice steers	7.00@ 8.00
Fair to good steers	6.25@ 7.00
Yearlings, fair to choice	7.00@ 9.25
Feeding steers	6.50@ 8.15
Heifers	5.00@ 8.50
Cows, good to choice	5.00@ 7.50
Fair to good cows	4.00@ 5.00
Canners	2.00@ 3.00
Cutters	2.75@ 4.25
Bologna bulls	4.00@ 4.75
Calves	7.50@ 9.75

HOGS.	
Choice light butchers	\$7.85@ 8.20
Medium weight butchers	7.75@ 8.10
Heavy butchers, 270-325 lbs.	7.40@ 7.90
Fair to fancy light	7.45@ 8.20
Heavy packing	7.15@ 7.65
Rough packing	6.75@ 7.20
Pigs	6.75@ 8.25

SHEEP.	
Native lambs	\$8.00@ 11.25
Fed western lambs	9.50@ 12.50
Yearlings	6.00@ 9.50
Wethers	4.00@ 6.00
Ewes	1.50@ 4.50
Spring lambs	9.75@ 13.40

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

[Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.]

Monetary		Par value in Unit value	
Country.	unit.	U. S. money.	on June 2.
Austria—Krone		\$.203	.0024
Belgium—Franc		.193	.0030
Czechoslovakia—Krona		*	.0146
Denmark—Krone		.268	.1780
Finland—Finnmark		.193	.0207
France—Franc		.193	.0829
Germany—Mark		.238	.0155
Great Britain—Pound		.493	3.89
Greece—Drachma		.193	.0582
Italy—Lira		.193	.0525
Japan—Yen		.498	.49
Jugo-Slavia—Krone		*	.0080
Netherlands—Florin		.402	.3425
Norway—Krone		.268	.1526
Poland—Polish mark		*	.0012
Roumania—Leu		.193	.0167
Russia—Rouble		.515	
Servia—Dinar		.193	.0325
Spain—Peseta		.193	.1315
Sweden—Krona		.268	.23
Switzerland—Franc		.193	.1750
Turkey—Turkish pound		4.40	

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.
SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
May			\$17.30
July			17.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
May			9.93 1/2
July			9.57 1/2
Sept.			9.57 1/2
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—			
May			9.67 1/2
July			9.67 1/2
Sept.			9.90

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1921.

Holiday, no market.

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
May	16.50	16.50	16.35
July	17.05	17.15	16.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
May			9.20
July	9.70	9.70	9.37 1/2
Sept.	10.00	10.00	9.75
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—			
May			9.55
July	9.80	9.80	9.55
Sept.	10.00	10.00	9.80

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
July	17.05	17.05	17.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
July	9.55	9.55	9.42 1/2
Sept.	9.80	9.85	9.75
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—			
July	9.60	9.60	9.60
Sept.	9.82 1/2	9.82 1/2	9.82 1/2

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
July			17.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
Sept.	9.45	9.60	9.42 1/2
Oct.	9.77 1/2	9.92 1/2	9.75
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—			
July	9.60	9.75	9.55
Sept.	9.82 1/2	10.02 1/2	9.82 1/2

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—			
July			17.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—			
Sept.	9.62 1/2	9.62 1/2	9.50
Oct.	9.97 1/2	9.97 1/2	9.82 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—			
Sept.	9.70	9.77 1/2	9.67 1/2
Oct.	10.00	10.05	9.95

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end	30	25	17
Rib roast, light end	32	28	19
Chuck roast	18	16	14
Steaks, round	33	28	25
Steaks, sirloin, first cut	45	35	31
Steaks, porterhouse	52	42	32
Steaks, flank	30	25	13
Beef stew	18	16	15
Corned briskets, boneless	28	23	21
Corned plates	18	18	13
Corned rumps	28	28	21

Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarters	35	25
Legs	40	28
Stews	15	14
Chops, shoulder	25	24
Chops, rib and loin	42	38

Mutton.

	Good.	Com.
Legs	25	20
Stew	10	10
Shoulders	18	18
Chops, rib and loin	32	28

Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.	24	@29
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.	21	@22
Loins, whole, 14 and over	19	@21
Chops		@28
Shoulders		@20
Butts		@18
Spareribs		@14
Hocks		@15
Leaf lard		@14

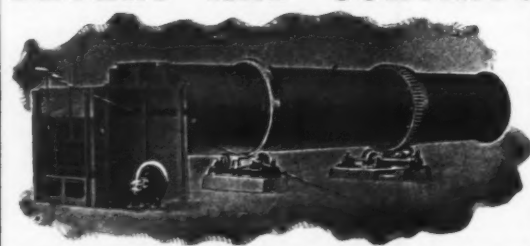
Veal.

Hindquarters		@20
Forequarters		@14
Legs		@32
Shoulders		@25
Butts		@20
Cutlets		@45
Rib and loin chops		@38

Butchers' Offal.

Suet		@ 2
Shop fat		@ 1
Bones, per 100 lbs.		@15
Calf skins		@18
Kips		@ 8
Deacons, each		@55

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For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	17	@18
Good native steers.....	16	@17
Medium steers.....	14	@16
Heifers, good.....	13	@15
Cows.....	10	@14
Hind quarters, choice.....	23	@23
Fore quarters, choice.....	12	@12

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	30	@30
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	25	@25
Steer Short Loins.....	30	@30
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	30	@30
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	24	@24
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	23	@23
Cow Loins.....	18	@18
Cow Short Loins.....	23	@23
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	18	@18
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	21	@21
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	20	@20
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	19	@19
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	17	@17
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	16	@16
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	15	@15
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	15	@15
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	11	@11
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	10	@10
Cow Rounds, No. 1.....	15	@15
Cow Chucks.....	6	@6
Steer Plates.....	8	@8
Medium Plates.....	6	@6
Briskets, No. 1.....	10	@10
Briskets, No. 2.....	14	@14
Steer Navel Ends.....	5	@5
Cow Navel Ends.....	4	@4
Fore Shanks.....	7	@7
Hind Shanks.....	6	@6
Rolls.....	28	@28
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless.....	25	@25
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	24	@24
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	22	@22
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	40	@40
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	32	@32
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	28	@28
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	27	@27
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	25	@25
Rump Butts.....	28	@28
Flank Steaks.....	30	@30
Boneless Chucks.....	10	@10
Shoulder Claps.....	15	@15
Hanging Tenderloins.....	14	@14
Trimnings.....	0	@13

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	0	@9
Hearts.....	3	@7
Tongues.....	3	@28
Sweetbreads.....	27	@30
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	6	@9
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	4	@4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	5	@5
Livers.....	8	@8
Kidneys, per lb.....	8	@11

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	16	@17
Good Carcass.....	10	@15
Good Saddles.....	20	@27
Good Backs.....	8	@14
Medium Backs.....	7	@8

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	6	@8
Sweetbreads.....	36	@40
Swif Livers.....	28	@32

Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	20	@20
Medium Lambs.....	27	@27
Choice Saddles.....	38	@38
Medium Saddles.....	36	@36
Choice Fores.....	20	@20
Medium Fores.....	18	@18
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	20	@20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	28	@28
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25	@25

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	10	@10
Light Sheep.....	14	@14
Heavy Saddle.....	14	@14
Light Saddle.....	20	@20
Heavy Fores.....	6	@6
Light Fores.....	8	@8
Mutton Legs.....	25	@25
Mutton Loins.....	25	@25
Mutton Stew.....	3	@3
Sheep Tongues, each.....	18	@18
Sheep Heads, each.....	10	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed hogs.....	13	@13
Pork Loins.....	20	@20
Leaf Lard.....	8	@8
Tenderloins.....	51	@51
Spare Ribs.....	9	@9
Rutts.....	14	@14
Hocks.....	11	@11
Extra Lean Trimnings.....	11	@11
Pigs' Feet.....	4	@4
Pigs' Heads.....	3	@3
Rifle Bones.....	9	@9
Rifle Meat.....	12	@12
Cheek Meat.....	5	@5
Hog Livers, per lb.....	4	@4
Neck Bones.....	3	@3
Skinless Shoulders.....	12	@12
Pork Hearts.....	6	@6
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	20	@20
Pork Tongues.....	12	@12
Shin Bones.....	9	@9
Tail Bones.....	9	@9
Brains.....	12	@12
Back fat.....	24	@24
Hams.....	24	@24
Calas.....	17	@17
Bellies.....	17	@17

SAUSAGE.

Columbia, Cloth, Bologna.....	14	@14
Bologna, large, long, round in casings.....	13	@13
Choice Bologna.....	14	@14

Frankfurters.....	10	@10
Liver Sausage.....	20	@20
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	10	@10
Minced Sausage.....	15	@15
New England Style Sandwich Sausage.....	15	@15
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	15	@15
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	15	@15
Oxford Lean Butts.....	32	@32
Polish Sausage.....	16	@16
Garlic Sausage.....	14	@14
Country Smoked Sausage.....	15	@15
Country Fresh Sausage.....	17	@17
Pork Sausage, bulk.....	15	@15
Pork Sausage, short link.....	18	@18
Luncheon Roll.....	16	@16
Delicatessen Loaf.....	15	@15
Ox Tongues, pickled.....	40	@40
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	17	@17
Loin Roll, cooked.....	44	@44

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	42	@42
Beef Casings Salami.....	40	@40
Italian Salami (new goods).....	44	@44
Capri.....	33	@33
Holsteiner.....	25	@25
Peppetoni, long links.....	34	@34
Farmer.....	36	@36

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	2	@2
Bologna, 1/2 kits.....	4	@4
Pork, link, kits.....	2	@2
Pork, links, 1/2 kits.....	4	@4
Polish Sausage, kits.....	2	@2
Polish Sausage, 1/2 kits.....	4	@4
Frankfurts, 1/2 kits.....	5	@5
Blood Sausage, kits.....	3	@3
Blood Sausage, 1/2 kits.....	5	@5
Liver Sausage, kits.....	2	@2
Liver Sausage, 1/2 kits.....	3	@3
Head Cheese, kits.....	2	@2
Head Cheese, 1/2 kits.....	4	@4

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15	@15
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	14	@14
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	16	@16
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	18	@18
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	20	@20
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	24	@24
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	57	@57
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	54	@54
Pork Tongues, barrels.....	65	@65

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	Per doz.
Corned beef.....	\$ 3.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 18.50	
Roast beef.....	3.00	5.00	18.50	
Roast mutton.....	3.00	5.00	18.50	
Sliced dried beef.....	\$2.75	4.85	8.90	52.00
Ox tongue, whole.....	13.25	17.50	53.00	
Luncheon tongue.....	2.50	4.75	10.25	32.00
Corn beef hash.....	1.50	3.15	5.50	
Roast beef hash.....	1.50	3.15	5.50	
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.50	3.15	6.00	
Vienna style sausage.....	1.15	2.40	4.75	
Luncheon sausage.....	1.20			
Breakfast sausage.....	2.05	3.75		
Veal loaf, med. size.....			2.40	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$ 3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	5.30
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	28	@28
Plate Beef.....	25	@25
Roillettes.....	27	@27
Rump Butts.....	27	@27
Mess Pork.....	25	@25
Clear Fat Backs.....	25	@25
Family Back Pork.....	29	@29
Bean Pork.....	21	@21

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	13	@13
Pure Lard.....	11	@11
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	9	@9
Bakers' special cooking oil.....	9	@9
Barrels, 1/2 over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1c over tierces.....		

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi- cago.....	19	@19
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	20	@20
Cartons, rolls or prints, 265 lbs.....	19	@19
Shortenings, 300/60 lb. tubs.....	14	@14
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	20	@20

DRY SALT MEATS

Clear Bellies, 12@14 avg.....	15	@15
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	12	@12
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	14	@14
Rib Bellies, 12@14 avg.....	15	@15
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.....	17	@17
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.....	10	@10
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.....	11	@11
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.....	12	@12
Extra Short Clears.....	12	@12
Extra Short Ribs.....	12	@12
Short Clears.....	14	@14
Rutts.....	10	@10

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinless Hams.....	30	@30
Regular Hams.....	27	@27
Calas, 4@6 lbs. avg.....	16	@16
Calas, 6@12 lbs. avg.....	14	@14
New York Shoulders, 5@12 avg.....	17	@17
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	35	@35
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip, 4@6 avg.....	17	@17
Wide, 12@14 avg. and strip, 0@7 avg.....	21	@21
Wide, 4@6 avg. and strip, 3@4 avg.....	27	@27
Dried Beef Insides.....	40	@40
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	43	@43
Dried Beef Outides.....	29	@29
Dried Beef Seta Beef.....	44	@44
Skinless Baked Ham.....	40	@40

Regular Baked Hams.....	41	@41
Baked Calas.....	30	@30
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	49	@49
Cooked Baked Shoulder.....	39	@39

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.		
Beef Rounds, per set.....	23	@23
Beef Export, round.....	27	@27
Beef Middles, per set.....	45	@45
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	23	@23
Beef Weasands.....	12	@12
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	13	@13
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.....	75	@75
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	21	@21
Hog Casings, f. o. b. extra narrow.....	17	@17
Hog Middles, per set.....	17	@17
Hog Bungs, export.....	19	@19
Hog Bungs, large.....	14	@14
Hog Bungs, medium.....	9	@9
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	7	@7
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	5	@5
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	0	@0
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	0	@0
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	0	@0

FERTILIZERS.

	Per Unit.
Ground dried blood.....	\$2.75@3.00
Unground and crushed blood.....	2.50@2.60
Concentrated tankage, ground.....	2.50@2.60
Hoofmeal.....	2.00@2.25
Ground tankage, 10 to 11%.....	2.25@2.40
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 to 9%.....	2.00@2.15
Crushed tankage.....	1.75@2.00
Ground raw bones, per ton.....	25.00@25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	22.00@25.00
Unground steam bone.....	16.00@18.00
Unground bone tankage.....	12.00@14.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

	Per Ton.
No. 1 horns.....	175.00@200.00
No. 2 horns.....	125.00@150.00
No. 3 horns.....	50.00@75.00
Horns, black.....	25.00@25.00
Horns, striped.....	25.00@30.00
Horns, white.....	30.00@35.00
Round shin bones, heavies.....	55.00@60.00
Round shin bones, lights.....	45.00@50.00
Flat shin bones, heavies.....	47.50@50.00
Flat shin bones, lights.....	40.00@45.00
Thigh bones, heavies.....	52.50@57.50
Thigh bones, lights.....	45.00@50.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles.....	22.00@24.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	6	@9.35
Prime, steam, loose.....	6	@8.30
Leaf.....	6	@8.25
Compound.....	6	@8.50
Neutral lard.....	6	@11.12

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	7	@7 1/2
Tallow.....	6	@6 1/4
Grease, yellow, loose.....	3	@4 1/4
Grease, A white, loose.....	5	@6

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	10	@10 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	8	@8 1/2
Oleo stock.....	7	@7 1/2
Linseed, loose, per gal.....	7	@7 1/2
Corn oil, loose.....	5	@5 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....	4	@5 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible.....	6	@6 1/4
Choice country.....	6	@6 1/4
Packers, prime, loose.....	3	@4 1/2
Packers, No. 1, loose.....	4	@5 1/2
Packers, No. 2.....	3	@3 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice.....	5	@5 1/2
White, "A" loose.....	5	@5 1/2
White, "B".....	4	@4 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted.....	3	@3 1/2
Crackling.....	3	@3 1/2
House.....	3	@3 1/2
Yellow.....	3	@3 1/2
Brown.....	3	@3 1/2
Pigs' foot grease.....	2	@2 1/2
Garbage grease, loose.....	2	@2 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.....	16	@17
Glycerine, dynamite.....	14	@14 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap.....	9	@9 1/2
Glycerine, candle.....	10	@11 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

White, deodorized.....	8	@8 1/2
P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	5	@5 1/2
P. S. Y., soup grade, soup.....	3	@3 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62@65 f. o. b. Tex.....	3	@3 1/2
Soap stock, loose, 50% f. s. Chicago.....	1	@1 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.55@1.60
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.65@1.70
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	1.75@1.80
Red Oak Lard Tierces.....	2.10@2.15
White Oak Lard Tierces.....	2.35@2.40
White Oak Ham Tierces.....	@2.70

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

The Buyer Who Had Judgment Entered Against Him Out of the Air

Written for The National Provisioner by Elton J. Buckley.

A retail merchant came to my office last week with a moving tale. He said that that morning, without warning, without the serving of any preliminary writ upon him, without the filing of any statement of claim giving him a chance to file an affidavit of defense, without taking any judgment against him, a deputy sheriff had appeared at his place of business and levied on everything in it. This amounting to several thousand dollars.

He supported his story by producing the usual writ of execution which the courts issue when personal property is to be levied on.

"But," I said, "they can't levy on you without first issuing a summons and then getting judgment."

He was positive that that had not been done. The writ of execution was the first paper which had been served on him.

"Who is this concern named as the plaintiff?" I asked.

"That's the concern that I bought a fixture from on installments," he replied.

He happened to have with him the contract he had signed, and an inspection of it solved the mystery and supplied the text for this article. To begin with, the contract was long and there seemed about an acre of the smallest type known to man, set in long lines without space between—really the sort of printed matter which is a sore tax on the eye and which the average eye avoids whenever possible.

Had he read it before signing? No, the salesman had come to him when he was busy and had persuaded him to sign, which he did hastily and without either consideration or examination. Later he had decided that he really didn't need the fixture and had cancelled the order. From the moment of cancellation his troubles began. What he had done by the signing of that contract was this: He had authorized the seller of the fixture, if he defaulted in his payments, or if he refused to accept the fixture, to go into court and sign his, the buyer's name to a confession of judgment. He was deeply amazed to learn that he had consented in advance to a procedure like that, but there it was in black and white.

That was exactly what had been done. When he refused to accept the fixture, the seller merely told his attorney to go into court and confess judgment against him. This the attorney did, and immediately after issued a writ of execution under which everything in his store was levied on. And if the sheriff had gone the limit, he could have closed the store.

More than even this, the buyer had agreed in the contract not to object to what was done, and not to appeal!

Not being a worker of miracles, I was unable to do anything for this man except to advise him to go to the fixture man and make the best compromise he could. He had so completely destroyed in advance all the defense he had or might

have had, that there was absolutely nothing else to be done.

Now, of course, the moral here is the one I have tried to teach so often, viz.: sign nothing without reading it over, but I wish to make another observation. The real fault lies back of a party's carelessness in not reading his contracts. It lies in what I believe to be the deliberate intent of the other party to write and print contracts which will not be read. To that end long, ponderous phraseology is employed, spun out to an enormous length and then printed in type so small that the average eye shuns it as it shuns a plague. The person who invented that kind of contract was a shrewd judge of human nature. He knew that the average man who is asked to sign business contracts is a busy man, who in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred would not read through that mass of matter, but who would be bound by every word of it if he didn't. It was an exceedingly ingenious trap for the unwary, and many indeed are the unwary who have fallen into it.

I hear that the Virginia contract law which was aimed to prevent such conditions, is making progress. I described this when it passed. It is an act which is to be passed in all States of the Union, if possible. Virginia passed it first. It provides that to all forms of business contracts shall be printed in certain size type (much larger than is usually used) especially provisions which make a buyer say that no verbal representations have been made inconsistent with the contract, etc. If the contract form is not printed as the law directs, and any suit arises over it, the buyer if he claims to have been victimized can offer in evidence all the verbal representations which the salesman made before the contract was signed. This cannot now be done.

This measure has now been introduced into the West Virginia Legislature; one of the members wrote me about it the other day. And it is to go into other State Legislatures. It will at least accomplish this much, it will make it easier for a party to a contract to read it before signing. It will not, however, force a party to read, if he insists on not doing it, nor will it protect him from the consequences if he doesn't read.

Retailers' Annual Convention

The next annual convention of the United Master Butchers of America will be held in the city of Detroit, Mich., in the week of August 8, 1921, the local association in Detroit entertaining. The officers of the Detroit association are: President, Emil Schwartz; secretary, Anthony A. Henk; treasurer, Pius Goedecke. Because of its geographical location a large attendance is expected. Solid special trains will leave Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and New York City, carrying members and visitors to this meeting.

CHANGES IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES.

The retail food index issued by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that there was a decline of 2.7 per cent in the retail cost of food to the average family in April as compared with March.

During the month from March 15, 1921, to April 15, 1921, 31 of the 43 articles on which monthly prices are secured, decreased in price as follows: Eggs, 18 per cent; flour and potatoes, 8 per cent; prunes, 7 per cent; nut margarine, lard, crisco, and rice, 6 per cent; butter, 5 per cent; cheese, cornmeal, and navy beans, 4 per cent; cornflakes and canned tomatoes, 3 per cent; plate beef, fresh milk, bread, rolled oats, canned corn, and bananas, 2 per cent; canned salmon, oleomargarine, baked beans, canned peas, tea, coffee and raisins, 1 per cent. The price of chuck roast, hens, cream of wheat, and macaroni decreased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

Ten articles increased in price during the month from March 15 to April 15, as follows: Cabbage, 21 per cent; bacon, 6 per cent; pork chops, 5 per cent; onions, 3 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak, and oranges, 2 per cent; rib roast, ham, and lamb, 1 per cent.

For the year period April 15, 1920, to April 15, 1921, the percentage decrease in all articles of food combined was 28 per cent. Forty of the 43 articles for which prices were secured on both dates decreased as follows: Potatoes, 75 per cent; onions, 61 per cent; sugar, 52 per cent; rice, 51 per cent; cabbage, 45 per cent; lard, 39 per cent; crisco, 38 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 35 per cent; navy beans, prunes and oranges, 31 per cent; cornmeal, 29 per cent; butter, 28 per cent; flour, 27 per cent; coffee, 25 per cent; canned tomatoes, 24 per cent; oleomargarine, 22 per cent; lamb, 20 per cent; plate beef and nut margarine, 19 per cent; chuck roast, 16 per cent; pork chops and bacon, 14 per cent; cheese, 13 per cent; canned corn, 12 per cent; round steak and baked beans, 11 per cent; hens, 10 per cent; rib roast, fresh milk and cornflakes, 9 per cent; ham and bread, 8 per cent; sirloin steak, 7 per cent; canned peas, 6 per cent; rolled oats and tea, 4 per cent; canned salmon and bananas, 2 per cent. The price of cream of wheat decreased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

The three articles which increased in price during the year were: Raisins, 16 per cent; macaroni, 3 per cent; and evaporated milk, 1 per cent.

For the eight-year period, April 15, 1913, to April 15, 1921, the percentage increase in all articles of food, combined, was 55 per cent. The articles named show increases as follows: Hens, 94 per cent; ham, 86 per cent; bread, 84 per cent; sugar, 80 per cent; flour, 79 per cent; pork chops, 72 per cent; lamb, 71 per cent; cheese, 70 per cent; milk, 67 per cent; bacon, 66 per cent; round steak, 60 per cent; cornmeal, 59 per cent; sirloin steak, 57 per cent; potatoes, 53 per cent; rib roast, 52 per cent; chuck roast, 38 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 36 per cent; butter, 35 per cent; tea, 30 per cent; plate beef, 26 per cent; coffee, 23 per cent; lard, 16 per cent; and rice, 7 per cent.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Ed Meyer has opened a meat market in Butternut, Wis.

Coy Ward is opening a meat market in Murphysboro, Ill.

Clinton Bisbee has opened a meat market in Corry, Pa.

Frank Butz will conduct a meat market in Kramer, N. Dak.

Glenn Ramsey will open a meat market in Rome City, Ind.

Geo. Bowland will open a meat market in Wallingford, Ia.

M. E. Peters will open a meat market in Pine River, Minn.

H. S. Weaver has opened a meat market at Goshen, Ind.

A. Huber has opened a meat market in Long Prairie, Minn.

Fulcher Brothers will open a meat market in Ballinger, Tex.

Lurt W. Peterson will open a meat market in Broadus, Mont.

Bland's meat market, Flandreau, S. Dak., has burned out.

Ray Hosterman will open a meat market in Marshfield, Wis.

Payne Brothers will open a new meat market in Ironton, Ohio.

George L. Morris has opened a meat market in Uniontown, Pa.

Julien M. Moreau will open a meat market in Gonzales, Calif.

The Central Market, Montgomery, Ala., has been damaged by fire.

A. H. Steinman has opened a meat market in Cedar Lake, Ia.

A branch of the United Markets has been opened at Orlando, Fla.

W. L. Robertson has bought the Strawn meat market, at Columbus, Ind.

C. B. Serber has opened a grocery and meat market in Pomona, Calif.

Frank Stringham plans to open a meat market at Chenango Forks, N. Y.

The Leo A. Pliska meat and grocery store at Plover, Wis., has burned out.

J. C. Whitman has purchased the Huntsville Meat Market at Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Frank Chaiken has sold the Sanitary Meat Market, Altoona, Pa., to J. A. Jones.

A. F. Campbell is adding a stock of meats to his grocery business in Delavan, Wis.

Nick Weber has purchased the meat market of T. C. Martin, in Yuba City, Calif.

D. Mathys has bought a meat market in Malden Rock, Wis., from Rob McConaughy.

L. M. Meeter has purchased the meat market of O. C. Boggess in Hayward, Ia.

The Randolph Meat Market Company has been incorporated at Evanston, Ill., with a capital of \$5,000.

The new Pioneer Meat Market at San Fernando, Calif., owned by Harry Huston, is open for business.

The retail meat dealers of California held their annual convention in Fresno, Calif., May 29 and 30.

Ernest Torry has sold his interest in the meat market at Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., to Harlow Butler.

Williams & Barker have sold their meat and grocery business in Mulliken, Mich., to Arthur E. Thomas.

R. B. Lyall and R. A. Marshall have opened a new meat market and provision store in Morgantown, W. Va.

A. B. Carlson has sold his meat market and grocery at Williams Bay, Wis., to Louis Wade, of Lake Geneva.

E. W. Sattler has sold his interest in the Sanitary Meat Market at Cuero, Tex., to his partner, Thomas Milligan.

The Butcher Workers' Union of South St. Paul, Minn., has opened a meat market for the benefit of its members.

The meat market in the new Wharton Brothers Grocery Store at Huntington Beach, Calif., has opened for business.

Harry Clark, who recently bought the meat market of F. K. Madden, at Georgetown, Ill., has sold it back to Mr. Madden.



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- will increase your profits.
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NUCOA

Butters Bread Stays Sweet

THE NUCOA BUTTER COMPANY
New York Chicago San Francisco

John F. Cook has sold his meat business in Howell, Mich., to Van Foland.

The L. W. Forstrom meat market, Dunnell, Ia., has been sold to Peter Christensen.

Sam Cooper has sold his meat and grocery business in Malvern, Ark., to George Edwards.

Michael Lembesseder will open a dry goods, grocery and meat store in Prospect, Wis.

The Frank Ross meat market, Wayne, Nebr., has been sold to E. S. Noland and B. Wilson.

R. J. Wagner has purchased a grocery stock at Lansing, Mich., and will add a meat market.

The A. B. Carlson meat and grocery store, Williams Bay, Wis., has been sold to Louis Wade.

Elmer L. Conn has sold his interest in the Billings Sanitary Meat Co., Billings, Mont., to Thomas Hurley.

The Carl Napravnik meat market, Forman, No. Dak., has been sold to Geo. Merchant and John J. Lunstad.

Mr. Sims, formerly of Sims & Co., has purchased the Shaw-Wintersten Meat Market, Republican City, Neb.

Cihacek & Stiles, Havelock, Neb., have purchased the meat and grocery business of N. F. Chaney, at Havelock, Neb.

Frank Johnston, John Reed and Allen Johnston have purchased the Marshall-McCort meat market at Carrollton, Ohio.

A combination meat market, vegetable and grocery store has been opened in Antioch, Calif., by John Lynn and Joseph Rosswalter.

J. A. Gatlin has bought the interest of his partner, B. C. Allen, in the Gatlin and Allen Cash and Carry Meat Market, at Pine Bluff, Ark.

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Patent Parchment Lined

SAUSAGE BAGS

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SAUSAGE SEASONINGS

For Samples and Prices, write

THE WM. G. BELL CO.
BOSTON MASS.

O. H. Wennlund has purchased his brother's interest in their meat market at Kirkland, Ill.

The Chicago Chain Stores will open a meat market in connection with the Fond du Lac Co-operative Society Store, in Fond du Lac, Wis.

Walter Kittler and Albert Zimmerman have purchased the stock of the defunct Industrial Transportation Company, in Carlisle, Ark. They will add a meat department.

The Packinghouse Markets, Inc., has been organized at Dallas, Tex., with a capital stock of \$25,000. The incorporators are J. A. Flemister, W. H. Mitchell and D. C. Foster.

New York Section

W. A. Lynde, New York manager of Wilson & Company, is in Chicago this week.

B. T. Bryan, branch house department of Swift & Company, Chicago, is in town this week.

R. C. Evans, district manager of Morris & Company, New York, visited the Hudson River houses this week.

The annual election for officers and managers of the New York Produce Exchange will be held on Monday, June 6.

Recent visitors to the New York Produce Exchange were Albert LeJune, New Orleans, La., and E. L. Cooke, Atlanta, Ga.

An important meeting of Ye Olde New York Council, Master Butchers, will be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Tuesday, June 7.

Announcement has been made by E. A. Stevenson & Company, Inc., of the removal of its offices to 44 Whitehall street, New York, N. Y.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending May 28, 1921, on shipments sold out, ranged from 12 to 16 cents per pound, and averaged 13.95 cents per pound.

Buck Fuller of Armour & Company's general offices in New York is chairman of the publicity committee for the Armour dance and card party on the evening of June 11th at the Pennsylvania Hotel. Judging by Mr. Fuller's enthusiasm this will be a great event, and it is stated that no expense has been spared to procure the best jazz music in New York City.

The number of pounds of meat, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending May 28, 1921, is reported by the New York City Health Department as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 2,295½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 32 lbs.; Bronx, 2 lbs.; Queens, 128 lbs.; Bronx, 55 lbs.; total, 2,512½ lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 4,506 lbs.; Brooklyn, 95,005 lbs.; Bronx, 125 lbs.; total, 99,636 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 115 lbs.

State Secretary Wm. H. Hornidge announces that the state convention of master butchers, to be held at the Pennsylvania Hotel on June 13 and 14, will probably be one of the best attended. Eminent speakers will be heard on topics of the day and many subjects of vital interest to the master butcher in the conduct of his business will be discussed. Out of town delegates and their guests will be taken care of by a city committee and a good time is promised them.

The Armour Oval, published every other week by and for Armour employees in the metropolitan district, celebrated its first birthday on May 26—just one year old and going strong. It is a newsy little paper and contains much live matter of great interest about the plants and employees. The Oval is to be congratulated upon the work of its editors, Messrs. Wm. D. Priel of the superintendent's office, Jersey City, and Nick Meyer of the general office of the New York plant. The supervisory committee consists of John A. Moran, chairman; Owen Owens, Joseph A. Langley, John J. Webb and Thomas F. Michaels.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Burck of 213 Dean street, Brooklyn, N. Y., celebrated their thirty-fourth wedding anniversary on Tuesday, May 24th. Many of their friends, including a number of master butchers of New York and Brooklyn, journeyed to their home to offer congratulations and good wishes to the happy couple. Mr. Burck is a prominent member of the Brooklyn branch, United Master Butchers, having served that branch as its president for many years; he is also ex-president of the New York state association and an active member of the Meat Council of New York. Mr. Burck has had his market on Smith street for the last thirty-five years and is probably the oldest butcher in that section of Brooklyn.

M. J. Flynn, who has been assistant to E. L. St. John at the Cudahy Packing Company's plant in West 34th street for the past eleven years, is now associated with Oscar Mayer & Company in their New York branch at 465-467 Greenwich street as Eastern manager and also in charge of

the rapidly growing export business of this progressive firm. The company intends to handle a full line of packinghouse products of all kinds, and under Mr. Flynn's able direction intends to make the New York house one of the representative houses of the East. The Oscar Mayer name and brands are household words in Chicago and the West and their new plants located at Madison and Milwaukee, Wis., are rapidly growing. Mr. Flynn has just returned from a trip to the firm's different plants, filled with enthusiasm and buckled down to work on May 23rd. Before leaving the Cudahy company, the staff presented Mr. Flynn a beautiful gold watch suitably engraved as a token of their good will.

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared to a week and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending May 26, 1921, as follows:

	Sales	Week	Top price	Week	Week	
		Same		Same	Same	
		ending		ending	ending	
		week,		week,	week,	
		May 26,		May 26,	May 19,	
		1920.		1920.	1920.	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,208	677	1,362	\$18.50	\$17.00	\$13.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	334	304	286	†16.00	*13.00	†17.00
Montreal (E. End)	279	223	240	†16.00	3.00	†17.00
Winnipeg	150	77	64	12.00	.....	12.00
Calgary	1,158	168	460	.....	.....	10.00
Edmonton	...	2	...	.....	.....	.....

†Spring lambs. *Each.

†Spring lambs. *Each.

OLEO AND DAIRY EXPORTS.

Exports of dairy products, oleomargarine and eggs from the United States for the month of April, 1921, by countries of destination, are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets as follows:

	Butter, Pounds.	Oleo-margarine, Pounds.	Cheese, Pounds.	Eggs, Dozen.
Europe:				
Germany	250	200	60	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	14,405	.....
Sweden	1,400	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	4
Norway	.....	.....	22,550	.....
U. Kingdom	12,800	.....	1,013,176	8
Misc.	.....	.....	25	.....
North America:				
Honduras	8,795	4,210	306	3,930
Canada	516,010	250,575	104,561	335,139
Misc.	.....	.....	161	.....
Central America:				
Brit. Honduras	7,421	3,910	6,947	30
Nicaragua	3,650	.....	2,460	.....
Panama	52,612	17,555	42,601	61,410
Mexico	150,493	4,931	109,276	382,990
West Indies:				
Cuba	63,671	1,874	157,229	1,488,620
Barbados	7,400	7,200	.....	.....
Dominican Rep.	16,425	2,300	10,607	.....
Virgin Is. of U. S.	11,782	900	7,516	60
Haiti	35,855	4,200	6,314	.....
Honduras	11,797	.....	8,743	2,730
Jamaica	4,800	8,600	17,460	480
Other Br. West Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinidad and Tobago	8,135	11,870	4,842	.....
Misc.	63,880	2,400	6,301	.....
South America:				
Br. Guiana	13,677	3,100	4,712	.....
Columbia	11,300	.....	.....	.....
French Guiana	2,650	.....	257	.....
Peru	570	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela	31,304	60	10,640	.....
Misc.	.....	.....	859	.....
Asia:				
China	144	.....	31	.....
Hong Kong	24,248	.....	10,940	.....
Japan	1,201	600	6,183	.....
Misc.	5,080	.....	4,480	.....
Russia in Asia	560	.....	284	.....
Oceania:				
Philippine Isl.	2,904	.....	1,078	450
Misc.	35,600	.....	10,129	.....
Africa:				
Br. W. Africa	624	.....	272	.....
Misc.	159	.....	262	120
Total, Apr., '21	1,106,508	324,480	1,064,287	2,275,842
Total, Apr., '20	779,216	1,877,247	1,842,317	1,743,480

The Packers' Pageant

The annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers will be held at Chicago on August 8, 9 and 10, 1921, in conjunction with the Pageant of Progress, a second World's Fair, which is to be held at Chicago during that period.

The Pageant of Progress is to include as one of its prominent features a splendid historical and illustrative exhibit of the meat packing industry, in the preparation of which members of the Institute and of the American Meat Packers' Trade & Supply Association will cooperate. Full information concerning this "second World's Fair" and the convention features in connection therewith will be published in early issues of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

Beginning with Tuesday's opening markets, the downward trend of prices for fresh meats at eastern markets that prevailed practically throughout May, was halted and decidedly firmer tone and sharply higher prices were recorded on all classes excepting mutton. This condition was due principally to somewhat lighter receipts and the smaller holdover supplies from the previous week compared to the several weeks past, rather than any increase in the consumptive demand.

Following a month of gradually declining prices on dressed beef, trading at eastern markets opened on Tuesday with sharp advances over the low price recorded during the previous week. This improvement was due largely to decreased offerings compared to the past several weeks. The demand, although showing no indication of expansion, was sufficient to keep supplies moving and maintain early advances throughout the week. The general average quality was slightly improved over the previous weeks.

Choice steers were in slightly increased numbers, with few common grades included in the offerings, the latter grade showing the greatest advances for the week. Compared to the previous week's close, Boston gained 50c on steers and cows; New York showed advances of \$1 to \$2.50 on steers and \$1 to \$1.50 on cows, while Philadelphia gained 50c to \$1 on steers and cows. Bulls gained \$1 at New York, while other markets were practically unchanged for the week. Under fairly liberal supplies and irregular demand, kosher cuts and plates declined \$2.50 to \$3 at New York, while prices at Philadelphia were steady to \$1 higher. Kosher fores were unchanged for the week at Boston.

Under moderate receipts and a fairly steady demand, veal prices at New York registered uneven advances, good and choice grades gaining \$1 to \$3, while common and medium grades advanced \$2. Good and common grades advanced \$1 to \$2 and medium grades were unchanged at Philadelphia. Boston was unchanged for the week.

The constant demand for lamb that has featured fresh meat trade during the past month, continued throughout the week with further advances being registered at all markets. Boston, at the close, was unchanged \$1 higher on spring lamb, while yearling cuts were \$1 higher on choice, unchanged on good and \$2 lower on medium grades. New York gained \$2 on the better grades and unchanged on lower grades of spring lamb, while yearling type gained \$1 to \$3. Philadelphia gained \$2 on good and choice spring lamb, lower grades declined \$2, while yearling type gained \$2 on all grades.

Liberal receipts of mutton, considerably in excess of the demand, together with unevenness of quality, which consisted of excess numbers of heavy averages and common grades, found prices sharply downward at all markets. Boston declined \$2 to \$5, New York \$1, and Philadelphia \$3 to \$5, common grades declined the most.

While receipts of pork were comparatively lighter than for recent weeks, the demand continued slow and uneven. Boston declined \$1 on light and medium average loins, while heavy averages remained unchanged. New York and Philadelphia were practically unchanged on loins. Other pork cuts showed but slight changes from the previous week's close at all markets.

Boston market closing with a firm undertone on beef. Veal, lamb and pork steady; mutton extremely weak. Some beef, mutton and pork will be carried over. New York closing steady on beef, better grades of veal and lamb steady, other grades weak, mutton and pork weak. There will be moderate carryover of beef in coolers and on track, with some pork moving to freezers, other classes very well cleaned up. Philadelphia market closing steady on beef, veal and lamb, mutton and pork weak, with clearance sales unevenly lower; beef, veal and lamb cleaned up.

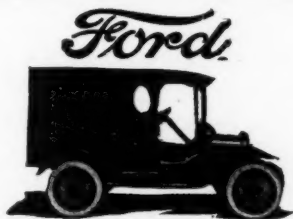
CLASSIFICATION OF BONES.

Three cases, each of which protested the assessment of the fresh meat rate on fresh green bones to Camden, N. J., were heard jointly before Examiner John T. Money in Chicago, May 21. They were: No. 12283, Wilson & Co. vs. Chicago & Alton, Director General, et al.; No. 12302, Armour & Co. et al. vs. Chicago Junction Railway et al.; and No. 12176, Morris & Co. vs. Director General, Chicago Junction Railway, et al. Leo J. Kramer intervened in No. 12176 on behalf of Guggenheim Bros.; and E. W. Skipworth intervened in the same case on behalf of Oscar Mayer & Co., and in No. 12283 on behalf of Libby, McNeill and Libby.

The dispute arose out of the fact that in June, 1918, the inspection bureau, after an investigation, recommended that the bones in question, which had prior thereto been shipped as "bones, N. O. I. B. N.," be classed as fresh meat and the rate applied accordingly. The packers allege that there is no analogy between the two products and in addition to requesting the commission to replace the classification on the old basis, are asking that reparation be awarded down to the basis of the sixth class rate, which applies on bones.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, medium to prime.....	8.40@9.75
Cows, common to good.....	1.50@5.75
Bulls' common to choice.....	4.50@6.25
Heifers, mixed.....	④

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	12.25@12.50
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@ 7.50
Calves, veals, small, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@ 7.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, 100 lbs.....	12.00@14.75
Sheep, ewes, 100 lbs.....	5.25@ 5.50
Sheep, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 5.00
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@ 2.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@8.50
Hogs, medium.....	@9.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@9.00
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@9.00
Rough.....	6.50@7.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	18 @19
Choice, native, light.....	17 @18
Native, common to fair.....	14 @16

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Good, native, heavy.....	16 @17
Choice, native, light.....	16½ @17½
Native, common to good.....	15 @15½
Choice, Western, heavy.....	15 @16
Choice, Western, light.....	15 @16
Common to fair, Texas.....	15 @16
Good to choice heifers.....	16 @17
Common to fair heifers.....	14 @15
Choice cows.....	12½ @13
Common to fair cows.....	11 @12
Fresh bologna bulls.....	8½ @ 9

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@19	23 @25
No. 2 ribs.....	@15	22 @23
No. 3 ribs.....	@12	20 @21
No. 1 loins.....	@23	30 @32
No. 2 loins.....	@18	27 @29
No. 3 loins.....	@13	25 @26
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	22 @23	22 @25
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	19 @20	20 @21
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	18 @19	18½ @19½
No. 1 rounds.....	@15	@18
No. 2 rounds.....	@13	@17
No. 3 rounds.....	@11	@16
No. 1 chucks.....	@ 9	@11
No. 2 chucks.....	@ 7	9 @10
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 6	7 @ 8

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@23
Western calves, choice.....	@18
Western calves, fair to good.....	@15
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@12 @14

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	13
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	13½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	13½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	13½
Pigs.....	13½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	30 @31
Lambs, choice.....	27 @28
Sheep, choice.....	17 @18
Sheep, medium to good.....	14 @15
Sheep, culls.....	10 @11

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	29 @30
Smoked hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.....	26 @28
Smoked picnic, light.....	16 @17
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	15 @16
Smoked shoulders.....	18 @19
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@42
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	22 @23
Dried beef cuts.....	@45
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	16 @17

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	24 @25
Frozen pork loins.....	23 @24
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	56 @58
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	56 @58
Shoulders, city.....	④
Shoulders, Western.....	14 @15
Butts, regular, Western.....	16 @17
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	④
Butts, boneless, Western.....	22 @23
Fresh hams, city.....	④
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	12 @13
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	14 @16

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg., 45 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	80.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg., 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	70.00@ 80.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	40.00@ 50.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	40.00@ 50.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	70.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C., trim'd.....	@40c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@30c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@80c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@90c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 5c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@20c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@ 5c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@22½c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@ 9c.	a pair

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 1½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.65
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.25
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@ .75
Hog, free of salt, tea, or blis., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@23
Hog bungs.....	@15
Hog bungs, export.....	@23
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@28
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@32
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@47
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@12
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.40
Beef, weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 6

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	16½	19½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	10	13
Pepper, red.....	28	32
Allspice.....	5½	8½
Cinnamon.....	12	16
Coriander.....	4½	7½
Cloves.....	21	26
Ginger.....	10	13
Mace.....	38	41

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Dbls. bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	9½	9½
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	10½	10½
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran.....	5½	5½
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran.....	5½	5½
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal.....	6	5½
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal.....	6½	6½
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 130 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9 lbs.	9½-12½ lbs.	12½-14 lbs.	14-18 lbs.	18 lbs. up.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	2.15	2.25	2.05	3.25	
Prime No. 2 veals.....	2.20	1.95	2.00	2.40	3.00
Buttermilk No. 1.....	1.90	2.00	2.15		
Buttermilk No. 2.....	1.70	1.75	1.90		
Branded grubby.....	1.25	1.35	1.65	1.90	
No. 3.....	1.10	1.10			

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 67 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	34 @35
Western, 60 to 66 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	35 @36
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	36 @37
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	33 @34
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	30 @32
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	28 @30
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
W'n, 67 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	33 @34
Western, 60 to 66 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	34 @35
Western, 48 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	34 @35
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	32 @33
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	29 @31
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	27 @29

Fowls—Fresh—Dry Packed—Barrels.

Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	33 @34
Western, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each, lb.....	34 @35
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	34 @35
Western, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb.....	30 @33
Western, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	27 @33
Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or blis.	
Western, dry picked, boxes.....	19 @21
Western, scalded, barrels.....	17 @19

Ducks—

Long Island Spring Ducklings, per lb.....	@28
Squabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@9.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@8.00
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@7.00
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@6.00
Prime, white, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz.....	5.00@5.50
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50@2.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via express, colored.....	24 @28
Broilers, spring, colored, via express.....	45 @50
Old roosters.....	14 @14
Turkeys, via express.....	④
Ducks, via express.....	20 @24
Geese, via express.....	13 @13
Pigeons, per pair.....	35 @60
Guineas, per pair.....	90@1.00

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@29
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	29½ @30
Creamery firsts.....	27½ @28½
Creamery seconds.....	22 @25
Creamery, lower grades.....	20 @21

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	@30
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	27½ @28½
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	27½ @28½
Fresh gathered, seconds and poorer.....	23 @25
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.....	20½ @21½
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	22 @22½

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed 3 and 50, per ton.....	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	30.00@32.50
Dried blood, high grade.....	3.00@ 3.25
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	22.00@30.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	2.25@2.50 and 10c
Garbage tankage.....	@10.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.50 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. lime.....	3.25 and 10c
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	@.....
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent, in bags.....	2.50@ 2.75
Muriate of potash, 80/85%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@ 1.10
Sulphate of potash, 90/95%, per unit K ₂ O.....	@ 1.50

